The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,200.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
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including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSS—January 18th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. J. C. Ross, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FARRINGTON—January 15th, at Sattara, of consumption, Captain Donald Farrington, of the 4th (the King's Own) Royal Regiment, aged 36 years and 6 months.

WALKER—January 18th, at the European General Hospital, John Walker, pattern maker, aged 27 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

BEADON—STERNDALE—January 8th, at Benares, Captain Richard Beadon, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Elinor, daughter of W. H. Sterndale, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BRETT—January 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Brett, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

COLES—January 6th, at Nagode, the wife of C. R. Coles, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—FRASER—January 11th, at Meerut, Abel Henry Chapman, Esq., 19th Hussars, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late J. R. Fraser, Esq.

DEATHS.

McEVOY—January 5th, at Meerut, Mrs. Mary Anne McEvoy, wife of Mr. Thomas McEvoy, aged 58 years and 29 days.

TODD—January 7th, at Dehra Doon, Mr. J. Todd, Conductor, Bengal Establishment, aged 73 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1*
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	1†
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. MADDISON, R. N. R., will be despatched as above, on 1st February at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa ...... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta .... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 20th January at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 893 Tons Register, A. J. MOLISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE SHIP "WINDSOR CASTLE" W. BROUGHTON BRYCE, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on the 26th instant, has still two Poop Cabins disengaged. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Agents, *Windsor Castle.*

16th January 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W NICOL & Co Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched a above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.

—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose*, *Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class........................ £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class........................ „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,800 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Mogul*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *William Ritson*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *William Ritson*.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Will shortly be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard the undermentioned IRON, English, of good quality, in Lots to suit purchasers. For terms of Sale, and inspection of the Iron, apply to the undersigned:—

Iron Bar, round, from 5¼ to 1½..................50 Tons.
Iron Bar, square, from 5¼ to ⅝..................50 Tons.
Iron Bar, flat, from 6 by 1½ to 2½ by ⅜....50 Tons.

GEO. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 17th Jan. 1866.

"FERNANDEZ" OF BORDEAUX.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Ship arrived in the Port of Bombay from Melbourne on the Fourteenth day of January, instant, and that in pursuance of the terms of a Bottomry Bond executed in Melbourne, the undersigned will attend at the Office of the French Consul in Bombay on the Fifth day of February next, at 2 P. M., to adjust and settle the amounts respectively payable by all parties concerned under the said Bottomry Bond. All parties concerned are requested to attend at the place on the day and at the hour aforesaid.—Dated this 17th January.

G. CHAIGNEAU,
Captain of the ship *Fernandez*.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

CONCERT.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON has the honour to announce that under THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, and with the kind assistance of several distinguished Amateurs, she will give a FAREWELL CONCERT THIS EVENING, the 19th instant, (with obliging permission) at the house of SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill.—To commence at 9 o'clock precisely. TICKETS Rs. 10 each; for which early application should be made to the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have kindly formed themselves into a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Concert, viz:—

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill and Court House.
EDWARD I. HOWARD, Esq., Malabar Hill and Meadow Street.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq., Cumballa Hill and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s Office.
L. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Byculla Club and Meadow Street.
R. S. SINCLAIR, Esq., LL. D., Malabar Hill and Elphinstone Circle.
T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Malabar Hill and Borah Bazaar—Graham's Building.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., Byculla Club and Elphinstone Circle.

ALL Persons having Claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. J. ALLEYNE, R. E., who died at Kaira in Guzerat on the 1st instant, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within three months from this date, after which time no Claims will be attended to.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Major, 13th Regt. N. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Ahmedabad, 15th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following special Resolutions:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, "by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidatrs" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices from No. 11, Kalbadevie Road, to Bell Lane, Fort.

H. R. WILCOX, C. E.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બમ્બે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकल बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.— NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ...... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,

Bombay, 20th December 1865. Secretary.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS and Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITH; in Bombay, Mr. GEORGE FOGGO and Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIL WAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे बाँडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers' Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.
In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the Officers' Mess, 33rd Regiment. Terms of Agreement, &c., to be sent to the Mess President, Poona.

Poona, 11th January 1866.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CONDENSER, in good condition, capable of turning out 200 Gallons Water per day. Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good THEODOLITE (Everett's principle) and a DUMPY LEVEL Apply to MR. J. MORRIS, C. E., 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent ACCOUNTANT, accustomed to Mercantile Book-keeping by double-entry. Salary Rs. 250 per month, with prospect of advance. A native of India will be preferred. None but thoroughly competent and experienced Clerks should answer this Advertisement. Written applications, stating previous employment &c., will be received up to the 22nd instant.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 15th Jan. 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from those we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,

OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, containing several Rooms, fit for a large Family. Garden with a Fountain in the Compound. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,

Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY'S. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs 250 per month. Apply to JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate entry) the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.

Willow Baskets, a large assortment.

Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.

Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.

Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.

Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.

Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.

Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.

Wall Papers of very handsome designs.

Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.

Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.

Table Cloths, *Table Napkins*, *Bathing* and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.

Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smalle and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work eithe by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be see in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations b JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outsta tions Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s

13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows: —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN." a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

		Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine	qts.	22	per doz
A good Wine		18	„
do.	pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines	qts.	18-37	
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	15	„
Brandy—pale	„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	36	„
do.	pts.	16½ to 18	per doz
Curaçoa	qts.	36	per doz.
Noyeau	„	34	„
Maraschino	„	34	„
Barsac	„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	„	„	35
Do. good	„	„	30
SHERRY, dry	„	„	25
Do. pale	„	„	28
Do. do.	„	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY,	„	„	20
Do.	„	„	

Fort, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.			29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs.	27	„
„ „ 2 „	pts.		14	„
Old Tom		Rs.	20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	10
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	27
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

COPYING Presses, Letter and Foolscap sizes, with stand, copying books, water pan and rush, of paper, etc., copying ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. SOUNDY & Co.

STENCIL PLATES.—A few sets of Alphabets and Numbers; also a few north points, and words and terms used by Civil Engineers, Solicitors, etc. The plates are cut in various plain and fancy patterns; also brushes and prepared ink, to use with the plates.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—A pattern sheet sent free by post on application.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.

Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

		Rs.	
Table Knives	per dozen	33	0
Dessert Knives	„	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork		7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)		7	0
Table Steels	each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash		10	2
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers		8	1
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades		1	8
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 „		2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 „		3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Thursday Afternoon.

There has been nothing doing in the Market this day except in New Elphinstones, which declined from 195 to 180 and close firm at 185 premium. Market dull and rates in other stock unchanged. The Bank of Bengal has again raised its rates of discount one per cent.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98½
Do.	30 days' sight ..	97¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	96
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ..	208

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	100	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	5,900 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	175 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	185 pm.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co....	950 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,650 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning... ..	425 pm.
——	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,735 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 18.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel R. B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

McDowall, Assistant Surgeon C., 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Cocq, Captain H. Le., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Goslin, Lieutenant W., Commissariat Department, on leave, from Malligaum.

Graves, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—January 18.

Cocq, Captain H. Le., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDER.

By Brigadier General Heath.

Bombay, Thursday 18th January.

Captain W. Clutterbuck, 56th Foot, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 17th January.

The Government of India has decided that when Annual Exhibitions of the produce of Regimental Workshops are held in future, State assistance will be granted to the following extent:—

Money Prizes to the extent of Rupees One hundred and fifty per Regiment and Rupees Fifty per Battery, to such Corps and Batteries as may compete.

Free carriage of articles for exhibition and of selected workmen whom the Commander-in-Chief may desire to attend.

The arrangements for forwarding on the men and articles to be made under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-in-Chief, the charges for which, as well as for the prizes, will be defrayed on the presentation of properly vouched bills.

The whole outlay on the part of Government for the objects, viz. both prizes and conveyance charges, is not to exceed Rupees Six thousand.

From the 1st February next the Military Treasure Chest at Kolapore will be discontinued, and from that date payments will be made from the Treasury of the Political Agency.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 14th ultimo, the date of departure of Captain G. S. Mignon, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, for England, on medical certificate.

Captain R. T. Clark, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterville, vice Keays, promoted.

Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, until Major Thacker joins the Department.

Major J. F. Berthon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Fenwick, promoted.

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Berthon, promoted.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 2nd European Regiment.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Arthur Gayer to be Captain, from the 4th December 1865, vice Jessop, deceased.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th January.

Captain S. Rimington, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., is attached to the 14th Regiment N. I.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant W. J. Finch, 18 Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 1st December to 1st June, Quarter Master W. Connell, 4th Foot, from 1st December to 1st September, Captain C. P. Stokes, 4th Foot, from 14th December to 14th June, Ensign E. G. P. Wood, 103rd Foot, from 1st December to 1st June, and Captain C. G. T. Rooke, 109th Foot, from 1st December to 1st June, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 21st March to 21st May, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon J. D'Altera, 14 Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st to 22nd December, and 2nd Captain R. A. Stevenson, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, in extension on medical certificate.

Major T. T. Boileau, 20th Hussars, and Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd Foot, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain A. Cherry, 90th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant A. Wood, Adjutant 29th or 2nd Belooch Battalion, Staff Corps, from 1st to 31st January, to proceed to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) R. B. Moore, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, from 14th to 25th January, in extension on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C. A. Owen, attached to 3rd Cavalry, General List, from 10th January to 18th February, to proceed to Matheran on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1866.

Mr. Arthur Raby assumed charge of his duties as Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Jedda on the 9th December last.

Lieutenant P. Fenwick received charge of the Residency at Baroda from Lieutenant Colonel Wallace on the 9th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Turnly Barr assumed charge of the duties of Resident at Baroda on the 15th instant.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to be First Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee, continuing to act as Judge of Kurrachee.

Mr. W. Boulton to act as First Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee.

Mr. Syud Hussun El Medini to be Second Judge of the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee.

Mr. R. A. Dallas, Attorney for Paupers, having returned to Bombay from the leave of absence granted to him in Government Notification dated the 28th November last, the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to permit him to resume his appointment from the 1st instant, and to cancel the unexpired portion of the said leave.

Mr. W. A. East to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

Mr. E. Cordeaux to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Mr. G. M. Grant to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

The following Notification is published in supersession of the one dated the 28th November 1865 at page 1334, of the *Government Gazette*:—

Mr. Wutton Mull to be Probationary Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

Mr. J. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months, under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Inspector of Cotton for Sind, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months to proceed to Europe, under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to have effect from the 1st ultimo:—

Mr. A. G. Maury, 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to act as 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. E. Pratt.

Mr. Nilkunt Anunt Joshee, 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to act as 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. A. G. Maury.

Mr. J. C. Bailie to act as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. Nilkunt Anunt Joshee.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Russell Aitkin, Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay, under Section XIV. of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Playfair, R. E., (Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee), to act as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, during Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Fife's absence.

Mr. W. S. Howard to take charge of the Executive Engineer's office, Poona and Kirkee.

Major W. R. Houghton to take charge of the Head Quarter office at Nuggur in addition to his own duties.

Captain W. A. Baker, R. E., assumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, on the 27th December 1865.

Mr. Vittul Narrayen Patok, B. A., is appointed Head Master of the Dhoolia High School.

Dr. Johann George Buhler is appointed to act as Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the Poona College from the 15th instant.

The Reverend F. L. Sharpin is appointed to act as Chaplain at Nusseerabad during the absence of the Reverend T. F. Horsfall.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
18 Maharaj (s) .... Thompson ..... Mandavie, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
18 Channel Queen .... Marguard ..... Mangalore.
Bedfordshire............ Mackey ..... Liverpool.
Pensacola .... Stevens ..... Liverpool.
Phœnix .... Brown..... Maulmein.
Belle Creole .... Knowls ..... Maulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Rowantree*, D. Lewis, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Caderbout*, Nacoda, bound to Mangalore.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACHWAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 15th February.
For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS as a Public Accountant and General Referee.
HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT.
1, Rampart Row, 19th January, 1866.

FOUND, in the Fort, a few days ago, a WATCH CHAIN. It will be returned to the owner after his paying advertising expenses. Apply at ROGERS & Co., Fort.

THE SALE of Messrs. LECKIE & Co.'s COFFEE ESTATES in Wynaad is POSTPONED for the present.
LECKIE & Co., in Liquidation.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, an English built circular painted BROUGHAM, the property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 700. Apply to Mr. TOWNER, Saddler, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, "Young Maymoon" a high caste CHESTNUT ARAB, quiet to ride, fast and steady in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to Mr. GINGER.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R. Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

PASSENGERS per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA" are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers B. & B. S. S. Co. (Limited.)

A GENTLEMAN and his DAUGHTER, lately arrived from England, is desirous of taking part of a BUNGALOW with a respectable family: Colaba or Mazagon preferred. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a large commodious Wooden BUNGALOW, called the "Hill Side," well furnished, situated on the Chowk Point on Matheran Hill. For particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) 150 tons of steam COAL to be delivered on the Company's Bunder, at Colaba.
No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.
GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.
18th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
18th January 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN, the Property of the P. & O. Company, a small JOLLY BOAT, built of Teak, length 18 feet, breadth 5 feet and 6 inches, painted black out and light-green inside, Seats varnished, with Mast, Sail, Awning, 4 Oars, and 2 Boat-hooks, all of which disappeared from the Channel of the old Dock, Mazagon, on the night of the 17th instant.
Rupees 50 REWARD will be paid on the recovery of the above, or the same will be paid to any one giving information which will lead to the conviction of the Thief, if stolen.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.
2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.
3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.
By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)
बमबे हौस अँड ल्यांड इनवेस्टमेनट कंपनी
(लीमीटड.)

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The half yearly GENERAL MEETING of the above Company (which was postponed from WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866,) will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.
By order of the Board &c.,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.
Head Office, Royal Bank Buildings, Liverpool.
Directors in Liverpool.
GEORGE B. KERFERD, *Chairman.*
FRANCIS BOULT. | PETER MAXWELL.
ALEXANDER DURANTY. | P. M. MILLER.
W. H. HAYNES. | WILLIAM NICOL.
PATRICK HUNTER. | T. HARRISON RIDLEY.
LOWRY MANN. | J. BARKELY SMITH.
HENRY CASE, *Manager and Underwriter.*
WILLIAM KELTON, *Secretary.*
The National Bank of Liverpool, (Limited), *Bankers.*
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to accept Marine risks from Bombay, and will be happy to afford every information regarding rates of premium, &c.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents, Maritime Insurance Company (Limited).
Church Gate Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Temoojee Rustomjee and Veerbae his wife and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee his wife } Plaintiffs.
versus,
Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.
PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
Lot No. 1.
All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 93⅔ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.
Lot No. 2.
All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅓ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 18th January 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steam Packet, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—January, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Wednesday ....24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday.........31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	19	Twilight lasts 39m.	6 33	5 44	0 21	0 39	17th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 1s. 7.
Sat.	20	Venus rises at 6.4 A. M.	6 38	5 45	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	21	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 46	1 35	1 55	
Mon.	22	Neptune sets at 10-31 P.M.	6 38	5 46	2 18	2 40	
Tues.	23	Uranus on the Meridian at 9-48 P.M.	6 37	5 47	3 4	3 32	
Wed.	24	Moon first Qr. at 1-45 A.M.	6 37	5 47	4 2	4 37	
Thurs.	25	Mars passes 0° 3' S. of Mercury at 7-1 P. M.	6 37	5 48	5 15	5 57	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " 2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. " 20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	0	per Month.

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"PUNCH IN INDIA."

Contents.
CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.
Full Dress.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 5	Kurrachee	Jan 13
Agra	Jan. 13	Lahore	Jan. 10
Allahabad	Jan. 12	London	Dec. 18
Australia	Nov. 25	Mauritius	Dec. 7
Alexandria	Dec. 28	Madras	Jan. 13
Bangalore	Jan. 13	Malta	Dec. 21
Calcutta	Jan. 12	Meerut	Jan. 12
Cape	Nov. 18	Ootacamund	Jan. 11
Ceylon	Dec. 30	Oudh	Jan. 10
Cochin	Jan 6	Penang	Dec 25
Delhi	Jan. 13	Punjaub	Jan. 10
France	Dec 19	Suez	Dec 30
Hongkong..	Dec. 15	Singapore	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

Mr. Massey's Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act is a measure strictly defensible on the hypothesis that the basis of the Indian currency is to remain one of silver, and on the farther hypothesis, that the coining power of the Indian mints is always to remain scandalously behind the commercial wants of the country. Otherwise, it is simply a piece of legislative tinkering in a matter where there was the most stringent necessity for a measure which would prevent in future those periodical convulsions which arise in India as the result of imperfect currency laws. In whatever way, Mr. Massey may deal with the details of Indian finance, the present Bill does not hold out any promise that he will grasp, with the spirit of an enlightened financial reformer, the real difficulties that, under a silver currency and an imperfect paper currency, press upon the monetary operations of the Indian community. Sir William Mansfield, in a recent speech in the Viceregal Council, seemed to think, that the time had come when the question of a gold currency might be again agitated with success, as "there are some indications that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State would not be so indisposed to such a change as he was in 1861." His Excellency perhaps overlooks the fact, that only in the middle of last year, a resolution of Sir Charles Wood's was published repeating his disapproval of the introduction of a gold currency into India. It is not improbable, however, that even a self-willed Secretary of State might, under a renewed and powerful agitation, be concussed into sanctioning a measure, which may be delayed, indeed, for a time, but which must sooner or later become utterly incapable of longer postponement. Mr. Massey drops no hint of any intention on his part, as Finance Minister, to grapple with this great question, or even to put the paper currency of the country upon an improved footing; and his proposed Bill is simply rectificative of what he deems an unsound enactment in the Paper Currency Act. It may well be enquired, however, if the proper remedy for the evils periodically felt in the Indian money market, is to retreat, in one important particular, to the *status quo* which existed previous to the passing of that Act, rather than facing boldly the radical difficulty, and thoroughly reforming the currency laws up to the measure of our needs and demands. It is certain that our needs must become greater, and the demands of the commercial public more clamorous, as the trade of the country, both outward and inward, increases, and the wealth of its people expands.

Bombay, as a bullion port, is very seriously affected by the proposed measure, the object of which is to rescind the obligation the Currency Act imposes upon the Currency Department to issue notes in exchange for standard silver in bullion and foreign coin. Formerly the mint certificates were cashed at notified periods, but after the passing of the Currency Act, they were placed on the same footing as notes issued against coin, and were cashed on demand. The new measure purposes to leave the immediate cashing of the mint certificates optional to Government. The argument of Government is that, as these notes, issued against bullion do not pass into circulation as similar notes do in England, but are instantaneously cashed, there is danger with every great influx of bullion, and consequently every extensive conversion of bullion notes into coin, that the fund reserved against Government Promissory Notes might become so diminished, that the convertibility of these notes might become impossible. One obvious answer to this is, that if an exclusively silver basis of currency must be retained, the coining power of the mint must be increased. The present severe stringency in our money market will be enhanced or rather diminished by Mr. Massey's enactment. While mint certificates instantaneously convertible do not prevent a money crisis, such as now prevails, certificates payable at a distant date will not benefit the commercial public, although they may save Government from the risk of ever being compelled to suspend cash payments. Government has, in every case, the covering security in the shape of bullion; but as that security does not provide for the immediate convertibility of the ordinary bank-note, on Government ought to lie the responsibility of providing efficient means of converting the bullion into coin at a rate consistent with the requirements of the country. The alternative simply is, either a gold currency or increased minting power. The former is the philosophical and real financial solution of the problem, at least till the Paper Currency shall have penetrated throughout India; the latter is only paltering with the difficulty. Since it would be highly impolitic, as regards the experiment of a Paper Currency to endanger the convertibility of the Government note issued against coin, we do not think that any over-powering objection can be stated to the measure which has now become law, although certain very serious hardships may be urged by the community as its consequences. The bullion merchant is not, as Mr. Massey insinuated, the only party who benefited by the law now annulled, for through him the coin passed into the community at large to promote the ordinary operations of trade. It was true, however, that while the bullion remained in the importer's hands it was equivalent to money, being instantaneously convertible into cash; but when once converted, its circulating power ceased, and in the event of a "run" for coin in exchange for notes, the Issue Department would find itself only in possession of bars of precious metal which it cannot coin fast enough to supply the public demand. To provide against such a contingency, Mr. Massey pointed out that if the measure which he prepared was not passed by the Council, Government would either be compelled to realise a portion of its securities to the depreciation of the remainder, in the event of any large amount of the stock which had been withdrawn, being thrown back upon the market; or to pour into the currency circle, which was in difficulties, the amount of coin necessary to relieve it. The latter alternative, however, was attended in the estimation of Government with so many difficulties that it was not prepared to undertake it.

Had the Paper Currency taken root beyond the Presidency towns, the present measure would have been unnecessary, but as we have said, repeated drains of specie, such as that which has taken place at present, must periodically occur either until the note-circulation extends in the Mofussil, or until a gold currency is introduced. It was shown in the course of the debate, that in the outer circles of currency, the note-circulation did not reach seven lacs, whereas in the Presidency towns, it is seven and a half crores. Mr. Massey stated very clearly the wide difference between the circulating power of the Bank of England Bullion notes in England, and the Government notes in India: "The Bank of "England consisted of two departments, the "department of Issue and the Banking depart-"ment. It was obligatory on the Issue depart-"ment to take bullion, but the Bank was not "obliged to give cash for bullion. The paper "which they issued against bullion was so firmly "and extensively established that there was no "apprehension that it would come back except "in ordinary course which could be calculated "on to a nicety." In India on the other hand, the demand is for silver coin, and the mint certificate never circulates like those of the Bank of England. Now it must be obvious to Mr. Massey, that while his Act protects Government, it by no means removes the defect in the Indian currency laws. The introduction of a note-circulation is a work of time in the Mofussil, but that need not hinder him from removing the disadvantages under which the paper money system of India labours. Nor can the safety which his Act ensures to Government, remove the imperious necessity that exists for grappling with the question of a gold currency and settling it once and for ever.

The *Hurkaru*:—We hear that Government contemplates abolishing the Chief Commissionership of Oude. The districts that are nearest to Agra are to be transferred to the Agra Lieutenant-Governorship, and to the Punjab to the Punjab Government. But this measure will not come into operation till after the establishment of the new Courts at Agra and in the Punjab is found to work well.

The *Delhi Gazette*:—We hear on authority which we are disposed to trust, that the Secretary of State has conceded Sir John Lawrence's recommendation that uncovenanted officers should in common with their covenanted brethren, be allowed to accumulate privilege leave up to the limit of three months, being at the rate of one month after every eleven months of continuous service. We hope the information is true, since there never really existed any earthly reason for the withdrawal of this right, which always belonged to the uncovenanted up to 1863. Assuming that we are correctly informed, we suppose that the uncovenanted have to thank Sir Charles Wood's recent fall on the head, and impending relegation to the oblivion of the House of Lords, for this valedictory act of amazing amiability.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 18th January.

Bank Bills 2s 1½d. Little doing.
Documents 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d.
Bank shares 80 per cent. premium. Active demand.
Government paper 5½ per cent. 108½.
Do. do. 4½ per cent. 86½ to 87. Nothing doing.
Western Cotton Rs. 270 to 275. Quotations nominal, supplies scanty.
Freights to Liverpool 57s. 6d. to 60s.
Do. to London 60s. Active demand.

MADRAS, 18th Jan.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8¼ premium.
Fives, 3¼ to 4 premium.
Fours, 13 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. to 2s. 2d.
Dead weight 17s. 6d.
Light Freight £3 to £3 5s. Cotton, £2 17s. 6d. to £3.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market unchanged.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-2 to 6-4, dull.

GALLE, 18th Jan.

Steamer *Mahratta* from Glasgow signalled.
Steamer *Formosa* from China signalled.

VIZAGAPATAM, 18th Jan.

Steamer *Punjaub* from Coconada anchored.

CALINGAPATAM, 18th Jan.

Steamer *India* from Calcutta anchored.

BOMBAY.

A telegram to hand late last night informs us that communication is restored between Alexandria and Malta.

The Bank of Bengal, we are apprized by telegram, yesterday raised its rate of discount one per cent.

A meeting of the Faculty of Law will be held in the Town Hall to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Dr. Johann George Buhler has been appointed acting Superintendent of Sanskrit studies in the Poona College, in the room of Dr. Haug, who proceeds to Europe shortly.

Mr. W. A. East, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the 4th Native Infantry (Rifles) and the 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion) on the Esplanade, Marine Lines, yesterday afternoon.

A Policeman in Trouble.—A policeman named Bhugwandin Sewnath was yesterday placed at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with receiving a bribe of two annas from one Rama Changoo. His Worship convicted the offender, and sent him to the County Jail for one month.

Mr. Edward Chapple delivered a lecture on the Progress of Art, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday night. The attendance was large, and Mr. J. Hodgart occupied the chair. Mr. Chapple spoke for about an hour and a half, and treated his subject in an interesting manner.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the last number of the *O Patriota*, dated December 1865, a journal which very consistently represents the feelings and wants of the better class of the Portuguese community. The issue now before us is embellished with two very creditably executed tinted lithographs, which will doubtless be fully appreciated by its general readers.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 17th and 6 P. M. of the 18th January: max.* 67 hours 1 minute; min. 24 hours, 12 minutes.

* Interruption between Ahmedabad and Deesa was the cause of delay.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 8th January.

Programme of music to be played this evening by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade:—

Quick March......	"King's Own"	...........L. Werner.
Overture........	"Jessonda"	...........Spohr.
Cavatina	"Hypermnestra"	...........Paceini.
Waltz	"L'Africaine"	...........Meyerbeer.
Fantasia..........	"A day at Poona"	...........L. Werner.
Galop	"Orpheus"	...........Godfrey.

With the exception of Mr. Justice Couch's opinion (published elsewhere) upon the propriety of Mr. Anstey appearing before the Court uninstructed by an attorney, there was nothing of special interest at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Couch or Sir Joseph Arnould. A part-heard case, *Parvutibaee and others vs. Luxumeebaee and others*—in which the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Rs. 7,660 alleged to have been lent to, or paid on behalf of, the defendants, with interest at 9 per cent from 16th August 1862—occupied the latter during the greater part of the day.

We understand that the plans of Mr. F. Hynes, for the new Parsonage and Schools at Mazagon have been accepted by the Committee. The designs are very beautiful When the buildings are erected they will strike strangers arriving in Bombay by P. and O. Steamers very favourably. The following is the estimated cost:—

Reclaiming and enclosing the ground ....Rs.	4,605
Building Parsonage with attached out-offices ...	22,000
Building Schools and out-offices	12,000
Residence for Teacher with out-offices..............	9,000
Total Rs.	47,605

This seems a large sum; but we trust the liberality of Bombay will be equal to it. The want is an acknowledged one, and we think everybody should subscribe liberally. The plans and drawings will be exhibited at the soiree in the P. & O. Company's Office, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Wednesday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a new-born male child. It appears that on the day in question at 4 A. M. a Hindoo woman, aged about twenty-two years, by name Jingee, was passing along the Oomercarry Road with a bundle in her arms. A policeman who was doing duty there suspecting something wrong stopped her. He took the bundle from her, opened it, and found in it the body of a newly-born male child. The woman owned that the child was hers and that she, with the aid of a midwife named Cassee, had procured a miscarriage. From the evidence of the Surgeon of Midwifery of the Hospital, it appeared that the woman had been recently delivered of a child. The Jury returned the following verdict—"The Jury is of opinion that premature labour was induced in the person of the woman Jingee by herself with the co-operation of the midwife Cassee, and that both women are, therefore, guilty of having done an act before the birth of the deceased child with the intention of preventing that child being born alive."

Both women are now in the custody of the police. The mother of the child is detained in Hospital, and the other woman was yesterday placed before Mr. Brown. The magistrate postponed the case and remanded the woman to Jail.

The woman Cassee was convicted at the High Court of a similar offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

The following extract from the *Hurkaru* shows that the work of sanitary reform in Calcutta, has its difficulties to contend with in common with our own Health Officer:—The health officer has no very enviable position, since he has to spread his labours over a very large area, and has further to please a number of people, who with the usual amount of unreasonableness expect him to make the whole of Calcutta a marvel of cleanliness and sanitation by a single, but all powerful, wave of his hand. We are not going to stand up for Dr. Tonnerre; he probably does not require us to do so, and we shall have, we doubt not, many an opportunity of grumbling afforded us by his Department, but then as we value impartiality at even a higher rate than independence, we feel bound to pat him on the back figuratively whenever there is no just cause or impediment to our doing so. We are glad to see the Doctor's attention drawn more especially to the big nuisances, the small ones can be dealt with in detail, whilst in not a few cases, the removal of the cause of a wholesale poisoning of the air, or pollution of the sewers, will lead to the cessation of many minor sanitary evils. Almost in the heart of the town, the past sluggishness of Calcutta life allowed certain boiling houses to grow up and flourish, and on these Dr. Tonnerre has pounced with a vigorous hand. These boiling houses, given up to the preparation of linseed oil, were a terrible nuisance, the extent of which cannot be guessed at by those who have never smelt the sickening effluvium which they incessantly emit. Their removal beyond the limits of the city, will be a material benefit to the residents of the Central Metropolitan districts.

A more favourable return of the deaths in Bombay has this week been recorded by Dr. Haines, the total number being 329, or 36 less than the mean of the corresponding week in the past 10 years. One remarkable feature of these returns is the almost total absence of cholera and small-pox. Appended is the usual tabulated statement:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera..................	0	Small-pox	1
Fever	0	Measles	1
Other diseases	3	Fever	6
Accident	0	Other diseases........	5
Unknown cause.......	0	Accident	1
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Fever......................	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Other diseases.........	1
Other diseases.........	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	1
Cholera..................	1	Fever	5
Small-pox	3	Other diseases.........	4
Measles	10	Accident	0
Fever	169	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Other diseases.........	35	Fever	4
Accident	3	Other diseases.........	1
Unknown cause.......	0	Accident	0
MUSSULMANS:		CHINESE:	
Cholera..................	0	Cholera	0
Small-pox	2	Fever	0
Measles	0	Other diseases.........	1
Fever	45	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases.........	27	Accident	0
Accident	0	Unknown causes.......	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	1	61	Sexual and child bearing	1	2
Small-pox	7	7	Tegumentary.........	1	3
Measles	11	4	Cachexy	19	23
Fever	229	180	Leprosy	1	1
Nervous system.....	7	11	Dropsy	3	3
Vascular system.....	0	0	Accident	4	3
Respiratory	19	22	Unknown cause	0	1
Alimentary	26	44			

The "combination" to deprive Mr. Anstey of practice at the bar is scarcely creditable to those who are responsible for it; it is so different from one's notions of English honour and chivalrous feeling. A letter on the subject appeared in Tuesday's papers conceived in the worst possible taste. The writer owns that he is one of those who "heartily wish" Mr. Anstey "out of Bombay." Such ill-feeling can only harm those who cherish it.—*The Poona, Jan.* 18.

We learn on good authority that Consul Cameron was never released from captivity by King Theodorus of Abysinnia, but that the report originated with Mr. Rassam's messengers, who hoped to be rewarded for the good news. Mr. Rassam left Massowah in November for Gondar at the invitation of the King, and our informant believes that the latter really means to liberate the captives on Mr. Rassam's personal application. The cause of the disagreement between Theodorus and Mr. Cameron was some mismanagement in obtaining a reply to a letter to Queen Victoria requesting her permission to send an ambassador to the English Court. The King desired Consul Cameron to remain at Massowah until the answer was received and not to return to the capital without it. He imprudently returned without the reply, whereupon the King made him a prisoner. While the King was in this excited state, he discovered some correspondence that the wife of one of the missionaries in the country had been carrying on with their friends in England, in which the character of the King was denounced in the severest terms. He sent for the Europeans, and appealing to them to say whether he deserved such treatment after his kindness to them, ordered them also to be thrown into prison Our informant speaks in very respectful terms of the King, who, he says, has naturally a kind disposition but is subject to fits of passion. He has a very large army, and feels quite secure from foreign interference. He was preparing costly presents to the Queen, when the misunderstanding occurred. He believes that he has been slighted by the English Court.—*Id.*

The scarcity of silver coin in the Calcutta market has induced the Government to work the mint, for the present, fourteen hours instead of seven hours per day, and the establishment attached to the working department is to draw double pay during the period the extra work may continue.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 11.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size; and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind, as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Khoja Munjee Currumsey and Casum Currumsey, lately at Dongri, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Witoba Crustnaji, lately at Mazagon, Mount Road, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Anunda Maloo Patell and Pandoo Maloo Patell, lately at Mahim, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Ootumchund Muncharam, lately at Bhooleshwur, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

MURDER AT BASSEIN.

A short time ago a most dastardly murder was committed at Bassein. From the information we have been able to gather, it appears that some time in November last, a European Inspector in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway missed his watch. He made known this circumstance to two of his friends, also in the employ of the Company at Bassein, respectively named John Sullivan and James Bennett. They made enquiries to find out the offender, and one day happening to see a Hindoo, who is known to be a bad character, Sullivan charged him with the offence, and on being frightened, the man agreed to lead them to the place where the watch was supposed to be. Sullivan and Bennett took with them a number of men and proceeded to the spot pointed out. When they arrived at the place, the man at the instigation of some of his countrymen ran away. Sullivan immediately ordered his men to pursue him, which they all did, with one exception. The man, who thus refused to run after the fugitive, was severely beaten by Sullivan and Bennett. He became insensible and in a few minutes died on the spot. With a view to prevent any trace of their crime being discovered, Sullivan and Bennett burnt the deceased then and there. They were apprehended by the police and conveyed to Tanna, where they were placed before the magistrate on a charge of murder. On a *prima facie* case being made out against the prisoners, the magistrate committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. They were sent to Bombay the day before yesterday, and they are at present confined in the County Gaol.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT THE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, TO BE HELD THIS DAY, AT 11 A. M.

I. The Honourable Mr. A. J. Hunter will take the usual affirmation of Office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

Letter from the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Useless Records Bill.

Letter from the Government of India, sanctioning the introduction of the Poisons Bill.

Letter from the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Bill to extend Act XX. of 1863 to Canara.

Letter from the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Sind Local Taxation Bill.

III.—Bills and Orders of the Day:—

Bill No. 2 of 1864:—A Bill declaratory of the constitution of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature and of the Courts of Revenue in the Province of Sind.—Second reading.

Bill No. 5 of 1864:—A Bill for the prevention of gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay.—Second reading.

Bill No. 6 of 1865:—A Bill to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, and to vest such jurisdiction in the Courts of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency.—Third reading.

Bill No. 2 of 1865:—A Bill to extend the provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to the Province of Sind.—Third reading.

Bill No. 8 of 1865:—A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of the Bombay Presidency.—First reading.

Bill No. 9 of 1865:—A Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons in the Bombay Presidency.—First reading.

IV.—Notice of Motion:—

On the third reading of the Revenue Courts Bill, the Honourable Mr. Ellis will move:—

That the following Section be inserted after Section 7 of the Bill as it now stands:—

"It shall be lawful for the Pleaders engaged in the Revenue Courts in any original suits or appeals which may be pending in the said Courts at the time when this Act comes into operation, to plead in the said original suits and appeals in the Civil Courts to which the said original suits and appeals shall be transferred under Section VII. of this Act, although the said Pleaders may not have been authorized under Regulation 11 of 1827 of the Bombay Code and Act I. of 1846 of the Governor General of India in Council to plead in the said Civil Courts."

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 17th January 1866.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 11th January 1866.

Present.—M. Stovell, Esq., M. D., *Vice President*, in the chair. The Rev. John Wilson, D. D., *Honorary President.*

Members.—The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; M. Kane, Esq., M. D., M. A.; Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A.; the Hon'ble George Foggo; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; Professor F. J. Candy, M. A.; W. Niven, Esq., M. D.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL. D.; Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B.; Colonel M. Aitkin; A. W. Forde, Esq., C. E.; Lieut. Arthur Phelps; H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S.; Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., *Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected.—David Richmond, Esq., Deputy Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; Lieut. F. P. Worthy, 13th Regiment N. I.; James Bogie, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Wallace & Co.; Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Major William Gray, Acting Deputy Commissary General; Richard Sims, Esq., Resident Engineer, Bombay Reclamation; H. G. Seaman, Esq., Accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank; T. A. Bulkley, Esq., Executive Engineer to the Municipality; John O'Leary, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; E. H. Percival, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor; J. W. Reeve, Esq., C.E., Superintending Engineer, Bombay Reclamation; T. W. Wood, Esq., Chief Auditor B. B. and C. I. Railway; Charles Currey, Esq., Managing Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway; H. B. Hargrave, Esq., B.A., C.E., Assistant Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway; C. E. Chapman, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and Deputy Accountant General; G. T. Bates, Esq.; David Watson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co.; Captain T. P. B. Walsh, 19th Regiment N. I.; A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer and Coroner of Bombay; A. H. Louis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Edward Gassett, Esq.; A. Morrison, Esq., Agent Asiatic Banking Corporation; and the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, M. A.

Members proposed.—William Christian, Esq., partner in the firm of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., by Hormusjee Cursetje Dady, Esq., seconded by the Secretary; and Robert Campbell, Esq., Agent to the Chartered and Mercantile Bank.

Dr. Birdwood then tendered his resignation of the office of the *Honorary Secretary* of the Society.

Dr. Stovell said he must beg to be allowed to express the feelings of regret with which he heard the announcement just made by Dr. Birdwood of his resignation as Secretary, and he was quite sure, that if he rightly estimated the feelings of the members, then present, they would one and all fully participate with him in this expression of regret. Until he received the paper convening the meeting, he had not the slightest idea that the Secretary had contemplated such a step, and he trusted Dr. Birdwood would pardon his remarking, that the reasons just urged for taking it, by no means convinced him of its necessity. They seemed to resolve themselves into an honourable desire on the part of Dr. Birdwood to leave the Society unfettered in making its future arrangements. He thought, however, the meeting would not be true to the best interests of the Society, if they contented themselves by formally accepting the resignation, without first endeavouring to prevail on Dr. Birdwood to re-consider the question. Every member was so well aware of the deep obligations to Dr. Birdwood under which the Society laboured, and so fully appreciated the very able manner in which he had at all times performed the duties of his office, that he might well be excused for not saying a word on that part of the subject, more particularly, as there were many members in the room who not very long since were present at one of their meetings in which the late President, the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, in resigning his seat, bore such graceful testimony to the value of their Secretary's services. He thought, therefore, the meeting should endeavour to adopt some step, which would enable Dr. Birdwood to retain his post, and he did not see any great difficulty in doing so. Dr. Birdwood was only leaving Bombay for a time, for the recovery of his health. He was not going to Europe, but merely to Mahableshwur. He thought, therefore, the meeting would act wisely in following the example recently set on a somewhat similar occasion by the Agri-Horticultural Society, who succeeded in retaining Dr. Birdwood as Secretary, by providing for the performance of his duties owing to his temporary absence. He would suggest the adoption of a similar step, and would therefore beg to propose, that "Dr. Birdwood be requested to retain the post of Secretary, and that Dr. Kane, a member of the Committee of Management, be requested to officiate as Secretary during Dr. Birdwood's absence."

The Honorary President said he entirely agreed with the Chairman in the view taken by him of this important matter. The services of Dr. Birdwood to the Society had all along been of singular value; and should not be dispensed with while any practicable arrangement would be made by which they could be required by him on his return from his contemplated sojourn on the hills or, if found necessary for him to spend the rains in the Dekhan, after his return from Poona next cold season. The general business of the Society he had conducted with surpassing energy and efficiency. He was quite an institution in the Rooms, ever ready to welcome and assist all the members, and not merely the members, but the numerous visitors from all parts of the world who now find their way to Bombay, and who receive attentions from him such as certainly were never rendered by any of his distinguished predecessors.

Dr. Stovell's proposition having been put to the votes, it was unanimously carried.

The *Honorary Secretary* then read the following proposition:—

(1) That a Curator of the Library be appointed on the completion of the new classified catalogue.

(2) That the B. B. R. A. Society enter into negociations with the Geographical Society of Bombay for the amalgamation of the two Societies.

Proposed by James Taylor and seconded by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.:—

"That the *Honorary Secretary* in view of his intended absence be requested to record his opinion on both subjects for the benefit of the Committee previous to his departure."

The presents of books to the Library from the Public Library at Melbourne, Bombay Government and other donors having been laid before the meeting, the best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 8th February next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18th Jan.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

A Pick-pocket Detected.—Rama Mhatarba was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Gocul Ghella, a goldsmith. This morning, the prosecutor was getting into a carriage near the Green Market, when the prisoner *pushed* him, took the note from his pocket, and ran away with it. He was seized by a policeman, and the note was found in his possession. The prisoner stated that he was drunk, and picked up the note from the ground. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

A Hopeful Young Scamp.—Govind Wittoo, a mischievous-looking little urchin, was charged with stealing Rs. 2-7-6 in cash, the property of Kessow Moorar. Yesterday afternoon the prosecutor was standing at the Mandavi Bunder gate, having in the pocket of his coat Rs. 2-7-6. Shortly afterwards, he heard a jingling of money and saw the prisoner cutting his pocket. He caught him by the hand, when the prisoner dropped the purse. The latter had nothing to say in his defence; and was sentenced to receive six stripes with a light rattan.

The "Bottle."—Bunoo Gheesa was charged with stealing five bottles of brandy, the property of Muncherjee Sorabjee. The prisoner was in the service of the prosecutor in his house. Last evening he was taken there by a policeman along with the bottles of brandy. Another servant of the prosecutor recognised them, and on examining some cases of brandy in the house, he found that five bottles had been taken out from one of them. The policeman saw the prisoner, at midnight, on the preceding day, going with the bottles; and when questioned, he was confused and gave a contradictory account as to how he got possession of them. His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Embezzlement by a Signaller.—Kesew Narayen, a signaller at Boree Bunder, in the electric telegraph department of the G. I. P. Railway, was placed at the bar on Wednesday to receive sentence on conviction of a charge of embezzling Rs. 6-4, the property of the Company. On the 9th December last, Framjee Sorabjee Bharoacha sent a message from Bombay to Khangaum, by a hamal who gave the message, and Rs. 9 to the prisoner at the Boree Bunder station, out of which sum he (the prisoner) returned Rs. 2-12, and gave a receipt for the balance. Framjee identified the receipt which was brought to him, and it was identified to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner, who did not account for the money, and was supposed to have torn out the counterfoil of the receipt from the Company's bill book. The charge was clearly established; and His Worship, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that, though the amount embezzled by him was small, it did not lessen the gravity of the offence, and he was, therefore, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for six months.

A Tindal Broaching Cargo.—Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. charged Ismail Hussoon, tindal of the boat *Jenny*, and four of the crew, with broaching a cargo of gunny bags on board the boat.

Mr. Daniel Lamp, superintendent of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s boats, stated that the boat left Carwar on the 14th of November last, with a cargo of 89 bundles of gunny, weighing about seven tons. There was also other cargo on board, of which a manifest was produced in Court. On the boat's arrival in Bombay, a quarter of a ton weight of gunny bags was wanting. The gunny bags on board appeared to be all cut open except eight or nine, and pieces had been drawn from those bales. Mr. Moffat, inspector of police, was taken on board the boat, and saw the condition of the bales. Mr. Lamp, in his presence, questioned the tindal why the bales had been cut open. He said because they could not go down the hatches. Mr. Moffat and witness examined and found that there was sufficient room for two or three bales together to go down. On search being made, no bags were found with the tindal; but several were found with the other prisoners, who could not account for them. The tindal was in charge of the cargo, and it could not have been broached without his knowledge. Out of a quantity of a ton of gunny bags that was missing, only a few pounds weight had been found. The prisoners had no authority to loosen the bales.

In defence, the prisoners stated that they took the gunny bags, found with them, to make their bedding on board the boat.

His Worship convicted the prisoners of the charge, and sentenced them to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months each.

Police Officiousness.—Gunnoo Balloo, a havildar employed in the *Bombay Daily Post* office, charged policeman No. 149 with an assault, under following circumstances. It was the complainant's duty to bring proofs to the office from the houses of the contributors to the journal. On the 2nd inst., he was employed on that duty. About half-past 12 at night he was going with proofs from Colaba to the *Daily Post* office. He met the prisoner on the Esplanade near the Apollo Bunder. It was bright moonlight, and the gas lamps were also burning. The defendant asked him who he was. He answered he was a havildar employed in a printing office. He (complainant) had his uniform and belt upon his person, and the proofs were in his hands. The defendant allowed him to go a short distance, and then asked him if he had any tobacco. He said he had none, and requested to be allowed to go as he was in a hurry. The defendant said—"Yes, I know very well that you are a man of great business; stop, I want to search you." The complainant remonstrated, but he caught him by the coat, struck him a blow on his neck, and pulled him to take him, he said, to the constable. Complainant told him to search him if he wished; but he did not do so and took him to Inspector Malins. By Mr. Malin's direction, complainant was taken to Mr. Hallums, whom he did not see. There was a sepoy on the watch, who said that Mr. Hallums was sleeping. He was then locked up in the chowkey, with the proofs in his possession. He had nothing but those proofs with him, nor did he give the defendant any reason to keep him in the chowkey. He was kept in custody until 7 o'clock the next morning. At 10 A. M. he was taken to the *Daily Post* office. That night he brought the proofs from the house of Mr. Pearse, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Post.*

Mr. James Pearse stated he has known the complainant for three years and a half, during which period his conduct had been good. He left his house at Colaba about 12 P. M. on the 2nd inst, with proofs for the press. He had his uniform on at the time, and he was perfectly sober. There was nothing about him to excite suspicion in any one's mind. In consequence of the proofs not going to the press that night, the paper came out next morning with many inaccuracies. That morning, Mr. Edginton told Mr. Pearse that the complainant was brought before him by a policeman, on a charge of obstructing him in the execution of his duty in not allowing him to search him.

The case was then adjourned for the defendant to call his witnesses.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18th Jan.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Theft.—Balla Baba was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one lamp and a copper dish, of the aggregate value of five rupees, the property of a woman named Fyzumbee.

His Worship adjudged the accused guilty and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment in the County Jail.

A Young Pick-pocket.—Bhika Suckaram, a Hindoo lad, aged about 12 years, was yesterday placed at the bar charged with stealing one anna and six pies, belonging to one Tayjee Bhugut.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.

An old Offender.—Narrayen Suddasew, who had been about five times in jail, was charged with stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, the property of one Meersab Mahomed Sooltan.

It appears from the evidence that on the night of Wednesday last, at 7 o'clock, the complainant had occasion to go to the front room of his house, when he saw the prisoner leaving the house, carrying with him the stolen property. The prosecutor quietly followed and gave him into custody.

His Worship sentenced the accused to receive twelve stripes.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Thursday, 18th January 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

THE "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST MR. ANSTEY.

The Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company vs. Gungadass Toolseydass.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Anstey, said that in regard to the question which had been raised by Mr. Anstey in the hearing of this case on Saturday last, as to whether he could appear without being instructed by an attorney, he had considered the matter and had also mentioned it to some of the other Judges—not to all of them, because one was now absent; and it appeared from the papers which he had received from the other side of the Court that the printed rule which was furnished to him on Saturday must through some informality have been signed by the Registrar, as the rules to which it belonged were signed by all the Judges of the Court on the 5th of April 1864. These rules were headed, "Rules for the conduct of business on the Appellate Side," and the 10th was—"No advocate shall appear and plead in any Court without being instructed by a vakeel or attorney, except in criminal or insolvent cases." And the previous rule was—"Advocates shall have precedence in all Courts in the Bombay Presidency in which they are entitled by law to plead, and in all applications and in the conduct of cases shall be entitled to appear and plead according to bar seniority." These rules, as he had said, were headed "Rules for the conduct of business on the Appellate Side," and with the exception of the 9th and 10th all the rules appeared to be applicable to the Appellate Side of the Court only; and if it had not been for the words in the 10th rule, "except in criminal or insolvent cases," it would certainly have appeared that no portion of these rules was intended to apply to the Original Side of the Court. But he thought—notwithstanding the heading was "Rules for the conduct of business on the Appellate Side"—the introduction of the words "except in criminal or insolvent cases" showed that the Judges at the time of making the rules intended that they should apply to the Original Side of the Court as well, because, as they all knew, on the Appellate Side of the Court there was no insolvent business; nor could any insolvent business come by way of appeal, there being no Insolvent Court in the mofussil. Therefore he considered that the rule did apply to the Original Side of the Court. Then he was also of opinion that although there was no exception expressed in these rules, yet there must be to the 10th rule an implied exception—viz., that if a suitor could not obtain a vakeel or attorney he should be at liberty to instruct his counsel personally. It was, in his opinion, unnecessary that there should be such an exception expressed: it was an exception which they must infer from the necessity of the case. A suitor in that Court had a right to select as his counsel to represent him before the Court, any gentleman who was entitled to practise as an advocate in the Court. It was a right which the suitor clearly had, and which he was entitled to exercise. It was *he* who had to select his counsel and to choose any gentleman entitled to practise before the Court; and if—the suitor having that right—the attorney to whom he applied to conduct his case declined to choose the counsel that the suitor wished to employ, the attorney might refuse to undertake the business, or the suitor might go to some other attorney; and if the suitor could not find any attorney qualified to practise in that Court who would accept the business on the understanding that he was to instruct the counsel whom his suitor wished to have employed—then, upon the necessity of the case, the suitor was entitled to instruct the counsel without the intervention of an attorney, and the counsel was justified in taking instructions in that manner. It seemed to him that—upon the same principle as that on which the Chief Justice determined, in the case to which Mr. Anstey had referred, to allow a solicitor to prosecute a case before the Court on the ground that he was unable to find a barrister who would do it—upon the same principle that there was an exception to the rule which gave exclusive audience on that side of the Court to the advocates at the bar—he must hold that if it appeared to him upon satisfactory evidence that the suitor in the present case desired to have Mr. Anstey's services as his counsel and was unable to obtain any attorney qualified to practise in that Court who would take his case and instruct Mr. Anstey as his counsel to appear for him, then he was entitled to instruct Mr. Anstey without the intervention of an attorney. It was unnecessary for him (his Lordship) to say that he must have some proof of that inability on the part of the suitor to obtain an attorney; and it was with that view that he had asked Mr. Anstey on Saturday whether the person for whom he appeared had actually experienced that inability. On it appearing that such was the case he should consider that Mr. Anstey might be directly instructed by his client, for the Court could recognise no rule which would prevent a counsel, under such circumstances, from prosecuting a case before it.

Mr. Anstey said he was much obliged to his Lordship for the manner in which he had explained the views of the Court upon the point which had been raised. With reference to the question of evidence, he remarked that the refusal—the general, the universal refusal, of the attorneys of Bombay to instruct him as counsel had been brought to his notice by previous clients; and the client for whom he appeared in the present short cause had not, like his clients in the former case, called upon the different attorneys in the town. His own attorney declined, and he (Mr. Anstey) told him that the evidence which he had had from two Parsee gentlemen who had sought to obtain an attorney to instruct him left no doubt in his mind that there was not a single firm of attorneys in Bombay but would refuse, if asked, to instruct him in any way. And it had been all but stated in so many terms in a letter which was published in a newspaper only the previous day (Wednesday). It had been reduced, he was told, to writing,

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which all or most of them had signed, and which was in the keeping of the writer of the letter to which he had referred. And what he asked his Lordship was this:—as the Court was in the habit of relying upon statements made at the bar, and considering, too, that this Hindoo was very unlikely, for obvious reasons, to go the round of the attorneys to ask a question which he knew would be answered in only one way—whether his Lordship would not be satisfied by the uncontradicted statement which he (the learned counsel) had made on Saturday, and now made to-day, and was prepared to make when the case came on for hearing on the following day, that he himself had found it so.

His Lordship—Last Saturday I asked you in this particular case whether your client had tried to find an attorney, and I understood you to say yes. I must have some evidence of this, or else I must give all the attorneys of Bombay an opportunity of being heard. You do not speak of facts within your own knowledge, but upon what others have told you.

Mr. Anstey.—Partly within my own knowledge.

His Lordship.—I must have some evidence that there is such a combination.

Mr. Anstey.—It has not been contradicted, but perhaps your Lordship will give them an opportunity.

His Lordship.—In what way would you suggest?

Mr. Anstey.—They are the officers of the Court and they are bound to answer.

His Lordship.—I do not see at present how I can call them all. I think I should have some *prima facie* evidence that the person who wishes to instruct you has really attempted to get an attorney.

Mr. Anstey.—The Chief Justice, my Lord, did not require any evidence beyond the mere statement of the attorney.

His Lordship.—The Chief Justice never said what he would do. I think I should have required the attorney to state—probably on oath—that he had offered his brief to all the counsel. This is rather a serious question—that of all the attorneys in Bombay not one will comply with the wishes of a suitor in regard to his counsel.

Mr. Anstey.—Yes, my Lord, that is the statement—not one!

His Lordship.—I cannot come to the conclusion that such is the case without some evidence of it. I thought that your client would have stated on oath such facts as would have satisfied the Court that this was really the case. If you would like any further time to allow him to seek for an attorney I shall postpone the hearing of the case beyond to-morrow.

Mr. Anstey.—It was more in reference to cases at large that I raised the question. I shall tell my client to go through the form of going to every attorney, including the promoter of this conspiracy.

His Lordship.—I do not see what other course I can take in justice to the parties concerned.

Mr. Anstey.—Perhaps your Lordship will postpone the case until he has been able to ascertain whether he can get an attorney?

His Lordship—When I have heard what he has got to say I shall state what I think should be done.

Mr. Crawford, solicitor, here rose to address the Court, but after uttering two or three words (which were inaudible to the reporters),

His Lordship, interrupting him, said—You are not called to answer any informality. If you had not spoken I should not have known to whom any allusion was made. I do not know of anything that happens outside the bar.

The matter then dropped.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me to correct an error into which your correspondent "Parons" has fallen in his letter, appearing in your issue of the day before yesterday, in naming Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Patel as one of the directors of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. This gentleman sent in his resignation of the directorship so long ago, if I mistake not, as April last. What were his reasons for taking this step is not known to me, but being certain of the fact of his not being at present a member of the Board of Directors, I think it proper to let the fact be known to those

INTERESTED.

Bombay, 18th January.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Somebody with a peculiar felicity of humour, makes mention of the Spaniards having once held a solemn conclave of the clergy and nobles of Madrid, to consider the means of sweeping off the dirt and rubbish that sullied the neatness of the city of Ferdinand. If our vigourous Commissioner happened to live among them, he would have dealt with the affair as a trespass on his municipal rights. Those times have indeed fled. But the same Spanish mind seems to have descended, like the mantle of the prophet, on some select shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. They perceive, in these crest-fallen times, the hard necessity of sweeping the share market clean of every nauseous and unhealthy stock. But by some latent process of abstraction, they arrived at the same results at the same time that others did with lesser intellects. Notwithstanding this delay, they invented a peculiar channel for working out their ideas. The straightforward means, such as, for instance, afforded by the "Joint Stock Company's Act," is in their eyes a close and hole-and-corner style of winding up their Corporation. They must needs have a public show, and a public audience, to display their meagre efforts in the light of day. The Bombay public, in this instance, may be supposed to be the analogue of the grand Spanish Council. In both, the magnitude of means is brought to bear on paltry objects. The whole discovers a lamentable want of insight into the relations of means to ends. And this defect, it is to be feared, has something to do with those premature charges, appearing with the punctuality of ague-fits. It is indeed an unenviable task to maintain emulation with those dire fevers, at the expense of a cool and dispassionate policy. But if "Parsees" or "Cost" is determined to have his own way, he is welcome to monopolise the field and exclaim, like Alexander Selkirk, "I am monarch of all I survey."

It is not my object to answer individually every objection that cavillers may be disposed to bring against the company in question. Nor at all is it to make any positive assertion either by way of excuse or justification. Your correspondent "Cost" calls upon me to reply to his queries—I do not undertake to prove anything. I mean to disprove, to neutralise the opposition by means of its own ingredients; to turn, if "Cost" will have the trial, his own cudgels against himself. It is not my business, it is the Corporation's, if they choose, to reply.

At the same time, be it maintained, that the serene reticence, which the Corporation has wisely preferred in matters so unofficially and, repeatedly brought into public discussion, is extremely justifiable. It asserts the great principle which regulates and controls the formation, and dissolution of a joint stock company. Subject to Act XIX. of 1857 it asserts there is no royal way to extort a reply to informal charges. Go to the oracle, it says, through the lawful and constituted passage that admits of no tyranny of opinion, that makes no distinction between the poor and the high as candidates for entrance, and if you have the rightful passport of a registered share, the Pythoness shall utter the answers unto you. But loiter about its sacred precincts, howling and grinning ever so viciously,—you dare not daunt or disturb the placid features of her who sits within majestically calm. There is, therefore, no cause for those shareholders to cry on, who have already shown themselves lacking the precious virtue of timely patience. Especially so, for the European shareholders, who, unlike their natives fellows, must undoubtedly be presumed to be better versed in banking and other joint stock concerns.

There are other points, too, Mr. Editor, in your correspondent's letter, which may similarly be disposed of. "Cost" implicitly says, that the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation is the all important concern of the day. For, otherwise, it is not clear to understand where his objection lies. I admitted "the Joint Stock" to be a public company. But there are shades and degrees in which public companies differ from each other. But the imagination which believes that it is the all engrossing, all interesting concern, is at fault, which, however, may be pardonable in shareholders that claim paternity in regard to their favourite corporation. Apart from this, however, this presumption of public interest is hardly founded on a just and reasonable basis. At present, we are all so far in the dark as to warrant no verdict of any kind to pass our lips, without being guilty of some fault or other. The state of things is now so pending, that every judgment ought to be suspended and any exactitude or precisenes of opinion is vicious dogmatism. In this provisional stage, then, it is incumbent on us to postpone the battle till the 29th by reference to the statistics of the Stock-Ledger which is the only judge and proper umpire in this dispute of the Joint Stock Corporation *versus* Public Interest.

Again, "Cost" offers an apology for the public figure of the correspondence. He urges, as one of its objects, the drawing out of a fair and lucid schedule of the company's concerns. It seems like the mountain labouring to produce a mouse. He admits the respectability of the manager and its directors. If therefore he indeed secures a satisfactory statement, he must not consistently attribute it to his correspondence but to the combined effect of the respectability of its constitution, its love for truth and honesty, its respect for its duty, its terror of the laws, and in fact all human influences whatsoever. Finally, therefore, all that "Cost" and his fellows have prematurely thought of venting their minds with, may be construed into nothing less than a fulsome and needless threat.

COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

18th January.

THE POONA COURT OF ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to a letter which professes to be written by the Poona Correspondent of the *Pioneer* and which is republished in the *Times of India* of yesterday, I beg to state that his first piece of information is incorrect—for Colonel Foster was not President of the Court of Enquiry; neither, in the second, did the circumstances for the Court's investigation arise from a collision between Mr. Mennie's and my carriages—for there was never a chance of it—I having capacity enough to drive a pair of horses, and strength enough keep them well in hand; neither is it true that Mr. Mennie received any provocation (beyond that which the lamb in the fable is said to have given to the wolf) until Mr. Mennie had most grossly insulted me. So that it appears that the information of the Poona Correspondent of the *Pioneer* is about as valuable as is the slander, with which he so constantly sneers Mr. Mennie. I hope it is suited to the taste of that gentleman; it is certainly most thoroughly opposed to mine.

I have not written a word to you on this subject, because I believe it would have been in the very worst possible taste to have done so, until the matter was under the consideration of the military authorities. When they have done with it, I shall probably have a few words to say, and I shall say them to you. There is also every chance of the matter coming before the High Court, in an action for defamation of character; for I am fully resolved, that if people won't let me alone, and won't allow me to spend my time as I choose, but will bring me into all kinds of trouble, by their insolence and presumption, I will make them pay for so doing; for I *will have* peace and quietness in my old age; for I know myself to have worked long and well enough, to be fully entitled to the enjoyment of both.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT MILLAR, M. D.,
Surgeon Major and Act. Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Poona, 13th January.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me to call the attention of other unfortunate holders of scrip in this Company to the extraordinary doings of the directors and manager and to ask them to join me in bringing to light the mystery connected with the management of this concern.

It is admitted on the part of the directors that nearly all the funds of the Company have been irretrievably lost, while there are large claims on the Company arising from time-bargains.

It will be in the recollection of the public that this Company was brought out by Europeans, and as one of the promoters at least is still in Bombay, it is to him that we are entitled to look for full and satisfactory explanations. He is believed to have been the dupe rather than the partner of his native co-directors and can have no reason to withhold information in the absence of which he shares the blame of having misappropriated funds intrusted to his care.

The points, which call for full investigation, are these:—

1. Why was a call (as heavy as Rs. 150 per share) made on the shareholders in the midst of the crisis and dearth of money?
2. Why were all shares but about 300, belonging to the directors or their nominees, forfeited within a month of the due date of the call and without anything like sufficient notice?
3. Why has within 15 months no general meeting been held to receive the accounts as directed by the Act?
4. Why, if entitled to the forfeited shares, do the directors who constitute at present the Company propose, now after the lapse of nine months, to restore them to the original holders?

This last piece of generosity is altogether unintelligible as a matter of business, and suggests the idea that the illegal acts of the directors having been found out, they try to buy off the clamorous by a concession which, however, in reality is worth very little. If the forfeiture of shares was illegal, it was neither more nor less than an attempt to defraud the majority of shareholders to the benefit of the directors, who alone paid the second call, but probably with money belonging to the Company.

A full explanation is necessary not only to satisfy shareholders, but also to free the remaining European director, a man whose position gives him a high standing from the suspicions naturally suggested by these facts.

SWINDLE.

16th January.

STING OF A SCORPION.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

Sir,—In addition to the remedy for the sting of a scorpion recommended by "Zero" in your issue of the 6th instant, I beg to inform you, that for several years past I have found the application of simple *honey* a wonderful cure in all cases of persons stung by scorpions. The honey need not even be rubbed in, but if simply applied to the seat of pain, will remove the pain in a very few minutes, and in some instances, almost immediately. I should think the purer the honey is, the better. But as yet I have not found any sample of honey fail. As it is readily procurable in every bazaar, it may be found more practically useful than a plant not generally known.

I believe it is the most common remedy used in Central India and in Scinde in all cases of sting from scorpions.

9th January.

PLANTER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 13th January.

I see by the gossip writers from out-stations, that there has been heavy rain in all parts of the country during the beginning of the year, but we have had not so much as a shower, and during the day the heat is very great. For the last few days the weather has been cloudy, but still we have had no rain. There has been great distress for a long time past in this and all the surrounding neighbouring native states. Starvation with all its horrors has long been dominant, and unless seasonable weather soon effects a reduction in the famine prices now ruling, I do not know where it can possibly end. During the Exhibition week, of course, the tradesmen in the Nagpore bazaar raised their prices, and we were consequently well "looted," having to pay for a small loaf of bread four annas, and a bottle of lamp oil seven annas. The price for coach hire, too, was raised throughout the place: the ordinary charge is Rs. 3 a day, but they raised the rate to Rs. 5, and then the coach must be returned by six o'clock sunset; if kept beyond, extra rates being charged. The end of the week this charge was again raised to Rs. 7, and those who had paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 5, had their money returned, if they did not choose to pay at the enhanced rate. So that I fancy all the visitors from out-stations, were well fleeced, and will not come to Nagpore again in a hurry.

The Exhibition ground is resuming its ordinary appearance, the collections have all been removed, and all those who were exhibitors have left the station. All the gentlemen from your city have returned. The Calcutta exhibitors, Mr. Runfrey of Hamilton and Co., and Mr. Worcester of Charles Nephew and Co., leave to-day on their return. Mr. Temple has purchased from the former firm a magnificent salver and claret cup, as models for the school of art he intends to establish in Nagpore in a few months. Would it not be possible to establish, in the principal stations of every province in India, agricultural societies for the improvement of the primitive kind of cultivation that has prevailed for so many centuries in this country? The efforts that have already been made in this direction are, surely, susceptible of extension over a wider area, as well as of improved application. It is impossible to read the proceedings of the many agricultural societies, which this last autumn have held their meetings in England, without wishing that similar institutions may soon be organised in this country. The benefits to be derived from them are incalculable. We have the admission of the *Times* that the advance in agriculture, consequent on the establishment of such societies in England, was even "more marvellous than the development of the cotton manufacture, or the coal trade." In this country, the advance could not but be even still more marvellous.

Mr. Jones, the Deputy Commissioner of the Wurdah district, has published the following report on the Koundulpore Fair, held in the Wurdah district, which may interest your readers:—

"The fair at Koundulpore, or Dewulwara, in the Avaee Tehseel, is just over, and as trustworthy statistics of the trade which it attracts, and of the numbers of persons attending it, have this year been collected, I beg to submit them for your inspection. A census taken when the fair was at its height showed 8,340 persons present. It was quite impossible to count all who came and went during the 27 days the fair lasted; and the calculation of the total number of persons attending the fair, as entered in the statement herewith submitted, is made on the following hypothesis:—

"That 8,340 should be raised to 9,000 to allow for omissions in enumeration.

"That of the 9,000, 2,500 were merchants, &c., permanently attending the fair.

"That the fluctuating attendants, viz., 6,500, were present on an average two days each.

"That the fair was full 20 days out of the 27 it lasted.

"The statistics of trade are, I believe, trustworthy, and not the less valuable because they confirm the more conjectural return of former years. By speaking to the Berar officials, I succeeded in registering trade on their side of the river as well as on my own. The total number of booths was 1,155. They were divided between Wurdah and Berar, in the proportion of 5 to 3. The staples of the fair are hardware and country cloth, with a fair proportion of English piece goods. I have often remarked the small amount of hardware exports and imports registered in towns; but if this description of goods is brought in as large proportion to the other fairs of the district, it may be concluded with certainty that the people lay in a stock of hardware for the whole year at these fairs, and that our trade in this article is, as the returns make it, but small. In country cloth the manufactures of Nagpore, Kelodc, Patunsaongie, Pohonee in Bhundara, Oomrair, and Berar, were conspicuous; a large number of 'dhursies' from Akola in Berar were also brought. Kussars came from Nassick, and the merchants who had collected at the Ramteak fair at Nagpore came in a body. The fair of this year was the largest known. The Tehseeldar of Arnee, and especially the Inspector of Police, Goolam Moortooza, made very excellent arrangements. The booths were erected on small mud chubootas in regular streets and lanes. No crime occurred, and conservancy arrangements were good. To Mr. Temple belongs the credit of suggesting and carrying out several judicious arrangements for the accommodation of merchants and others resorting to the large annual fairs held in the several districts in these provinces."

As usual with the beginning of the year, many district and other officers in the commission are applying for leave. I have already told you that the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Scarlett Campbell, and Colonel Taylor, Inspector General of Police, are going away for a short time. Mr. C. Bernard, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has already gone, Mr. A. C. Lyall, late Officiating Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, acting for him. Mr. Malcolm Low, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, Mr. Grant, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, and Major Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, also go away, and Dr. H. J. Beach, Civil Surgeon of Chandah, has resigned his appointment under this administration. Mr. F. St. Clair Williams, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, who was mixed up in the Ramdial case in Lucknow, I believe, and who was lately under suspension, has been transferred to these provinces, an exchange being made with Mr. S. J. Naher, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nimar, who is transferred to the Oudh Commission.

It reflects no little credit on our police force, that not a single robbery took place during the Exhibition week, although we had 40,000 natives from out districts encamped around Nagpore.

Justly condemned as the present unpopular and inefficient police is, it becomes a source of gratification when one finds the head of a department willing to do all he can to alleviate an expensive and useless system. You have often in your local notices remarked some strictures on the uselessness of the police in detecting crime; but you must not forget that this is not the only fault of the present system, for by the existing rule police are on no account to assist in furnishing supplies, or in any way attend to the wants of travellers, and I need not tell you that out of tehseel range, this order, however bright in theory it might have seemed to those who framed it, in practice has been found to be an egregious error.

We all know too well our dependence on the natives, though few there are who will confess it; and although free trade can be carried on in civilised countries successfully, it cannot be out here, until the third and fourth generation after us, by which time there is not much likelihood that many of the present race will be alive to instil into the brains of their descendants the ideas which were driven into them by their ancestors. The order, therefore, which prevents the police assisting Europeans is of itself sufficient to retard them from coming to the country, and if we are out marching in the district, how are we to get the necessary articles of consumption, unless through the police authorities?

I have just received your Almanack and Directory for this year. I daresay when it left your office the binding was covered with cloth; it has reached me quite dull, with no gilt on the elephant orr howda, no on the title at the back, and the leaves are quite dirty. It is nothing new for me to receive my books in this state from Bombay, but I think it very hard the postal authorities should damage articles entrusted to them, especially books which one likes to keep clean. There might be some excuse in the monsoons, but not in this fine dry weather. It is a pity in the list of mofussil inhabitants you have not given us those resident in the Central Provinces.

The 32nd M. N. I., under the command of Colonel Williams, are expected to pass through Kamptee shortly *en route* from Secundrabad to Saugor. I see that Sir Gaspard le Marchant, the new Commander-in-Chief in Madras, is not above pushing on his own relations. He appointed Colonel De Saumarez to be a Brigadier General, passing over Colonel Fenwick, C. B., of H. M.'s 10th Foot, four years his senior in rank. There was some talk of General De Saumarez coming to Kamptee, in room of General Shubrick, who was expected to be promoted, should General Armstrong have resigned his command.

The last act in the sensation trial of De Lang *versus* McBride took place to-day. The case was heard in appeal by Mr. Egerton, the Commissioner, and he dismissed it, thus adhering to the finding of the lower Court, which I published in your columns a few weeks ago.

FOREST RANGER.

BENGAL.

We regret to notice in the *Telegraph Gazette*, that the *Childwickbury*, grounded below Hospital Point on the evening of Wednesday, and had not floated up to the time at which the latest issue of the *Gazette* went to Press.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 12.

We find that the statement of the *Friend*, that Dr. Hathaway, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is about to take leave to Europe is correct. During his absence, Mr. J. D. Gordon, c. s., Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, will officiate as Private Secretary.—*Id.*

Singular rumours have come floating down from the North East Frontier, about that perverse and incomprehensible personage, Tongsoo Penlow. It is whispered "with pale lips" in one direction, that the man has met with a violent end, and that his enemies have succeeded in murdering him. In another quarter it is maintained, that he has made a moonlight flighting of it, and absconded to Thibet with *the* treaty which he succeeded in compelling the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to sign. In order, we suppose, to cap the former two, a third report obstinately declares, that he has ascended to heaven without dying. In the midst of these conflicting statements, one fact may, we believe, be accepted, and that is, that Tongsoo Penlow is not in Tongsoo.—*Id.*

We have been favoured with the following from Dewangiri:—

January 3.—Conflicting rumours are still as abundant as ever. The following are those most in vogue:—

1*st.*—That a cantonment is to be formed here or in the neighbourhood.

2*nd.*—That Bhootan is to be evacuated, and the peace concluded conditionally, to be adhered to at any price.

3*rd.*—That a force of 400 men is to be pushed into the interior, to act independently of any base of operations, and to dictate terms to Tongsoo in his own capital!

It may fairly be left to the taste of every one for himself to accept either or all of these conclusions as he likes. For bare facts, however, be it stated, that the mule trains of two regiments, the 9th and 26th N. I., have arrived at Dorunga in the plains, at the foot of these hills; that the Commissariat has been directed to bring up, with the utmost speed, six weeks' supply of provisions of every kind for the whole force now here; that road-making and cutting jungle proceed more vigorously than ever; and that exploring parties are occasionally moving through the country. Be the inference with the reader. With regard to the aforesaid mule trains, there is but one word strong enough to properly characterise the condition in which they arrived at the foot of the hills. It was, simply, disgraceful. Organized at a vast expense, and prepared, as they were intended to be, to enable the force to advance at once, if necessary, for active operations, more than two-thirds of the animals arrived utterly unfit for service, from sheer neglect and starvation. If, however, the alternative of making an advance with a small body of men be adopted, there is now abundance of carriage available for that purpose. The plan of forming a cantonment here cannot be too strongly or earnestly deprecated faulty as a mere position. The height is not nearly sufficient for salubrity, and any attempt to keep troops here in the hot weather will be attended with the most deplorable results. The objection to selecting a site at a high elevation consists only in the alleged difficulty of procuring water, which can be obviated by the very simple and obvious method of forming excavations for tanks and reservoirs. Rain falls so abundantly, that, with such means for collecting the water, no possible failure in its supply can be dreaded. There ought to be no difficulty in forming a road through the plains, and so keeping up communication with Gowhatty, though it is generally understood that the engineers here hold an opposite opinion. The expedition along the bed of the Deca Nuddee returned to camp on New Year's eve. As the pass at present lies, the traveller through it must wade the greater portion of the distance of thirteen miles, and the pavement of vast rounded masses of rock, over which the current of the stream rushes, is not very eligible for laden cattle of any kind. Elephants alone and coolies can traverse it. The party met no human being nor trace of his presence anywhere along this stream; the rhinoceros, the leopard and the jerow alone having footmarks in its sands. The scenery is described as very striking and beautiful of its kind. —*Englishman, Jan.* 12.

A Dutchman, who gives his name as Brown, arrived in Calcutta under escort yesterday, for confinement in the Presidency jail, having been convicted and got twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for having robbed a military officer of some valuable papers, cash, &c., from off a portmanteau belonging to a Lieutenant, while putting up in a room adjoining to his defendant's, in a hotel at Kooshtea. Defendant, after robbing the officer, clandestinely, left the hotel on foot for a place about nine miles from Kooshtea, intending there to take the train and start off for Calcutta with his booty. The gentleman, who keeps the hotel, however, suspecting his intentions, started off with a body of police for the place above alluded to and arrived in time to frustrate his, the defendant's, intentions. Prisoner, when arrested, denied the charge, but on his person being searched, two letters which had been in the portmanteau were found; the portmanteau itself was subsequently pointed out by the prisoner and was found concealed behind a block of wood in the hotel. The papers, which were most valuable to the complainant, and for the recovery of which a reward of Rs. 20 was offered, have not yet been recovered. Prisoner denies all knowledge of them.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE KHOND INSURRECTION.

(*From the Madras Times, Jan.* 13.)

The neck of the Khond insurrection, as far as we can learn, is now broken, and the return of the six companies of the 11th Regiment N. I. is shortly expected at Berhampore. But we are assured, that things are so far in a troubled state, that it is probable that Mr. Thornhill, the Acting Governor's Agent, and Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Police, may be detained at Russelcondah and about the Hills some time longer, to bring matters to a satisfactory settlement. This, therefore, is the time for Government to step in and enquire, what has been the cause of the disturbance, with the view of making any change in the future administration of the district, that may appear to be desirable. It cannot be concealed, that the Khonds are not yet ready for the civilised form of Government, which since 1861 we have sought to impose on them. The Government has doubtless acted with uniform justice, but our system has of late years weighed heavily upon the people. Executions have been frequent, many of them for infanticide, a crime committed, as far as we can understand, without reference to the child's sex, and only under the peculiar circumstances of the death of the mother, whom they regard as the only allowable means of support. Without for a moment attempting to lessen the iniquity of the crime, we think that, as respects the Khonds, the Penal Code has been too rigourously carried out of late years, especially as in England the law is more merciful towards civilized people guilty of similar offences. Again, when these miserable men have committed crimes involving them in the punishment of imprisonment, or penal servitude, or transportation for a term of years, or for life, they have been compelled to undergo the sentence far away from their native mountains, in climes which almost invariably cause their early death. It is true the Khonds have Sub-Magistrates on the Hills, but whenever the hillmen want to appeal against the decisions in the Sub-Magistrate's Court, or require matters of any importance to be adjudicated, they are forced to proceed to the Assistant Agent at Russellcondah; and we have been told that when they do so come down, they make all the preparations and betray all the anxiety of persons, who never expect to see their own country again.

But we pass on to mention what we have heard alleged as the immediate cause of the present outbreak, or perhaps it may be safer to say something which, as far as may be learnt, has contributed to the general discontent, and brought it to a point. Under orders of Government, roads have recently been commenced in the Hill tracts, under the superintendence of the Police authorities. The complaints of the Khonds appear to be that the labour required for these roads has been in great measure forced, that implements of husbandry have been detained or rendered useless, until the accomplishment of certain portions of the work, and that the labour is paid for at a ridiculously low figure. We cannot assert that these complaints have good foundation, but we are satisfied that they are not entirely groundless. Roads! What do those hill savages want with roads? Of course they must hate them more than any thing else, as promoting the march of conquest and civilization amongst them. Let us, then, at least tempt them to make these roads by paying them liberally for their labour. It is not alleged against the police that they have pocketted anything by the work; their only fault would appear to be the getting work done cheep to show zeal for Government, without reporting the true circumstances of the case.

It is said that two officers are marching on the villages where the two policemen were killed, with instructions to raze them to the ground after having in vain summoned the inhabitants to surrender the persons inplicated in the alleged murder. In all probability, the delinquents will have long ere this fled from their ordinary haunts, and we may therefore expect soon to hear that the villages have been burnt, and the women and children found therein driven out into the jungle for refuge from the vengeance of the British Government. So far as we know, such a penalty has not for many years past been inflicted on the inhabitants of villages in the plain. We can hardly believe, that so indefensible a practice is now to be revived in the Khond country, with the approval of the Government. The sight of their burning villages, and of their families deprived of shelter, is not calculated to inspire the brutish minds of the Khonds with a very high sense of the character of their conquerors. We would be the last to recommend such half measures in dealing with rebel subjects, as the English public now seem to favour with respect to the Jamaica revolt; but it should be remembered that a Government cannot consistently revenge individual crimes in the same wholesale manner as it may do wide-spread revolts. Besides, among such a people as the Khonds, it is but too likely, that the tribes will make us instrumental in wreaking vengeance on one another, since they have only to murder a policeman or two in its neighbourhood to ensure the legalised destruction of an enemy's village.

The "penny wise pound foolish" principle that so often mars the policy of the Government of India, has been especially productive of unhappy results in the Khond country. Before 1861, the wild tribes were governed in a rough and ready manner, peculiarly well suited to the country and its people. In that year, the Government, actuated chiefly by a desire to save the expense of the British Agency, abolished the old system and placed the Khonds under the superintendence of the Collector of Ganjam. The recent outbreak, by rendering the presence of troops in the country necessary, has, we may be certain, entailed an expenditure which would have covered the cost of the old Agency for many years to come.

PHYSICIANS AND THEIRPRESCRIPTIONS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec.* 13.)

This has been characterized as the age of unbelief in which the sign or miracle which would formerly have converted a sceptic would now simply succeed in creating one. And practically the charge is in some degree true. In the domain of medicine mystery has charms even in this day, and to our doctors we still cry like the Jews of old, Give us a sign, or we will not believe. A curious little bit of dialogue which occurs in the report of a parliamentary committee of inquiry throws some light on this subject. "In order to prevent accident and ignorance, would it not be a good thing, that the thing (prescription) should be written in English?" To which an eminent physician under examination replies: "The patient would not take it in nine cases out of ten, if he knew what it was." "And you think a great advantage is derived from keeping a patient in ignorance of what he takes?" "Immense advantage." "And you would rather run the risk of the ignorance of chemists than the obstinacy of the patient?" "No obstinacy." As it might happen that some miserable invalid too wise for his own comfort would understand or at least guess at the meaning of the words, barbarous latin though they be, if written in full, it has been deemed expedient that abbreviations should be used, and that the names of drugs should be so docked and disguised that no ordinary man should possibly divine the signification thereof.

It has indeed been asserted, no doubt slanderously, that some of our learned physicians would be cruelly puzzled if they were required to write out their prescriptions in full, and it seems clear, according to evidence, that a man ignorant of Latin might write a perfectly correct prescription, which a man full of Latin would be quite unable to understand. Therefore these signs, the more incomprehensible, the more edifying. These are the things which work wonders in physic, these are the "philtres, allurements, jynges, inveighlements, baits by the means whereof that may be peaceably retained which was painfully acquired." In fact, it is a high compliment to the sense and nerve of the patient when a physician thinks it fit to explain to him his diagnosis and proposed treatment. Some years ago a gentleman was troubled with a sharp attack of lumbago, and summoned to his aid the late Dr. Bright. That able physician, after he had investigated the particulars of the case, sat pen in hand scrutinizing the countenance of his patient with profound attention. Then drawing his pen through the sheet of blank paper and laying it down, he said, "Now, Mr.—, I might write you a prescription, but I will not; go to the druggists round the corner and ask him for a 'poor man's plaister'; lay it on the place affected, let it stay as long as it will, and you will be quickly relieved. It will only cost twopence." Then rising as he pocketed his fee, he added, "A fool would think that guinea easily earned, but it takes a long time and much study to arrive at simplicity."

In France prescriptions are written in the vernacular, and are not thought to be the less correct and learned on that account. But English doctors affirm it to be a very disadvantageous practice, and that it only answers because the French physician never gives his patient anything which the latter would object to take. Germans, again, write them in Latin, and a German, being asked why writing in French does not appear to militate against the success of the French practitioner, referred it to the extreme vivacity of our neighbours, which induces them to have their prescription made up without glancing at it, and to swallow it without tasting it. After all, faith, first in the doctor, and secondly in the drug, is the great element of success. "I know a prayer," says Friar John, "that will preserve a man from the violence of guns and all manner of fire-engines, *but it will do me no good because I do not believe in it.*" "It is not their obstinacy," replies Dr. Quain, almost compassionately, "which I fear," but, as we presume, the disobedience of the patient's body to the good intentions of his soul. A man can ill control his own emotions, his apprehensions, or his expectations when he is sick, and we can conceive that sometimes ignorance is beneficial. If, for instance, a patience had ever heard that a prescribed drug was a dangerous poison, or fancied that it had disagreed with him formerly in an exceptional manner, he would be very apt to refuse to swallow it. One invalid, being aware that he had taken morphia, lay awake the whole night in a state of highly nervous preparation for sleep, a line of conduct which effectually prevented the operation of the opiate. If in this case imagination acted in one way, an authentic incident lately occurred in which the result was in an opposite direction. A certain learned professor of materia medica some little time ago received from abroad a new drug, having the character of being a powerful purgative. Like a man of integrity he tried it first on himself, and the conclusion was forced upon him that the virtue of the medicine had been by no means overstated. Something, however, he imagined might have been due to accident, and with an almost morbid conscientiousness he resolved (against the remonstrances of his wife) to repeat the dose. The second experiment was even more than the first a conspicuous and perfect success, in spite of the fact that the wife, alarmed at the adventurous spirit of her husband, had with a loving subtlety substituted bread pills for the drug in question. The first thing, as we all know, in a prescription is the great R, which common minds imagine to mean "take" a "recipe," but which Mr. Charles Reade has in one of his novels explained to signify a short heathen invocation—O Jupiter! aid us. In strictness a physician ought never to prescribe two formulæ precisely alike, since the same group of symptoms, circumstances, age, and temperament, are never exactly present in any number of patients, but sometimes these are approximately near enough to save or extend the reputation of what are called family recipes for common disorders. The guiding principles on which medicines are understood to be prescribed are everywhere the same, but the objects in view are, of course, effected by various means: for instance, by promoting the action of the basis or principal medicine, as when quinine and iron are combined, or by correcting the operation of the basis as in adding henbane to colocynth, by obtaining the joint operation of two or more medicines which singly would act in different ways, and by producing some active remedy from the chemical combinations of several drugs, as with effervescent powders. Finally, it behoves the doctor to select some eligible form in which to present his medicine, so that it may not be unnecessarily nauseous. And some men have owed a large measure of their success in practice to the tact and skill with which they have cooked their potions.

The poorer classes almost always lean to quantity as regards physic, and therefore the homœopathic system, though followed by a few of the more educated artisans, finds little favour with them. They prefer a table-spoonful to a tea-spoonful, and an ounce to a grain. Moreover, they like quality, and think much of colour. Something black and thick, with a horrible and very decided taste and smell, is in their opinion really worth taking, and they attach much importance to the presence of a rich sediment, which they call "the goodness," and diligently shake up before swallowing. Nor is this secret faith and esteem for what is nasty and revolting confined to the lower orders. Not long since a lady moving in the middle and tolerably educated classes of society being employed in collecting money for what she conceived to be a matter affecting the religious and social welfare of mankind, was asked in return to contribute a trifle for a poor woman "down in the fever" as the expression is. But for this poor definite common-place charity, silver and gold she had none, but, like the apostles, what she had she would bestow, to wit, a valuable recipe for typhus which had to her own knowledge saved a man's life when the doctors had given him up. We give it verbatim:—"Take the milts warm from the bodies of two sheep, tie them to the soles of the feet of the patient and cover up with clothes. In two hours the milts will have become putrid, the patient's feet will have turned black, and the fever will have been drawn out by the toes." It would be hard to beat this, yet lest any of our readers on perusing this wisdom of the nineteenth century should experience an attack of *rusticus pudor*, or shamefacedness, we beg to append old Burton's advice to those afflicted with redness of the face:—"It is good overnight to anoint the visage well with hare's blood, and in the morning to wash it with strawberry and cowslip water; also to apply cupping-glasses to the shoulders is very good."

AT MARSEILLES.

(From "A Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route." by George Augustus Sala.)

The Marseillais himself very much resembles a roaring lion. He is like the Dougal Creature made swarthy in a southern sun—like a Nottingham rough with a *gousse d'ail* in his button-hole. His big head is covered with a shock of tufted black hair; his large black eyes flash, his square white teeth gleam. He is always clenching his fists. He rages furiously, and continually imagines a vain thing. He swears awfully. Fortunately for the peace of the world, he rarely drinks anything stronger than thin wine or sugar and water. If he did there would be murder every hour in the day. Pass a cabaret or a *cafe*, and the howling of Bedlam smites your tympanum. Innumerable bulls of Bashan seem to be lowing in disconcert. Look in and you will see scores of angry men, their eyes starting from their heads, shaking their fists at each other, and launching forth volleys of execrations. The rich sometimes smash the furniture, like my friend in the *cafe* at Paris; the poor have an occasional tussle, in which they grasp one another by the tufts of black hair, but they do not stab. They are the best-natured people in Europe, and are always falling out and falling in again. When I arrived at Marseilles from Lyons, at half-past six in the morning, I thought by the prodigious row going on that an *emeute* had broken out, or that at least, to use the locution of the French penny-a-liners when one *gamin* kicks another under the chin in the exercise of *la savate*, that "the *rixe* had declared itself." The railway porters were running about, uttering wild cries; they almost threw your luggage at your head, instead of making you wait five-and-forty minutes for it; and the custom-house officer at the *octroi*, instead of asking whether I had any articles in my portmanteau liable to duty, overwhelmed me with questions relative to Lyons and the Emperor—"How did he look?—*avait-il le petit air content?*" I answered that he looked very well contented indeed. The hand of the functionary trembled so with excitement that he could scarcely hold his fiscal chalk, and made the customary cabalistic sign on the skirt of my coat, in lieu of my valise. The cab-driver swore at his horses in quite a jocund tone, and was in too good a temper to have overcharged me at all; but they have at Marseilles a very excellent system to prevent cab-extortion under any circumstances. An inspector surveys you ere you enter the vehicle; learns your destination; sees how much baggage you have; takes stock of you generally; and then hands you a pink card on which is pencilled the precise amount you have to pay. If you like to give the driver a few sous by way of a *pourboire*, that is your own affair. He dares not ask you for any excess above his legal fare. The Marseilles cabby, however, is not quite perfect. There occurred during the stay I made in the city, on returning from Algiers, one of the queerest cab accidents I ever remember. A young man came home from sea—from the coast of Brazil, I think—to visit his family, from whom he had been separated for years. He brought with him a friend, a creole, from Rio, with his pockets full of gold moidores, and anxious to find a French wife. Both son and friend were cordially received at the old home; there was a gala dinner; and in the evening the two young men, his mother, and his sister, a very pretty girl, who had already begun to look tenderly on the creole, must needs go to the Grand Theatre. They lived in one of the small houses on the old Port, and chartered a four-wheel cab from the rank there. Now the regular driver of this cab was away at a wine-shop drinking; but he had left his vehicle in charge of a kind of stable-helper, a raw lad of about fifteen. The boy was nothing loth to drive the pleasure-party to the theatre; but the night was dark; the gas-lamps on the old Port are few; the coachman was unsteady. The end of it was that the horses ran away, and that the entire machine was hurled into the sea. The young girl, with rare presence of mind, contrived to smash one of the windows of the submerged cab, and to escape from that horrible prison. She rose to the surface, and was rescued. The boy-coachman, although he could not drive, was a good swimmer, and escaped, like the man in Maccabees, "by the skin of his teeth." But the sailor, his old mother, and the creole were drowned. Can you imagine anything wretcheder than the condition of that poor little half-drowned girl, saved only to find that she had lost her mother, her brother, and a sweetheart? The young stable-helper and the real driver were both put on their trial; the former for gross and wanton carelessness, the latter for confiding his carriage to a person under age, and for contravening, besides, the law by neglecting to make him wear his (the driver's) badge during his absence. Finally, the boy's father was also tried for not taking better care of his son. The verdict was an odd mixture of red tape and pure equity. The boy was acquitted, as having acted "without discrimination;" the father was fined; and the official driver was sent to prison for a long period, and mulcted in the costs of the trial. When I reached the Grand Hotel du Louvre dela Paix—not to be confounded with the Grand Hotel de Marseille, for everything just now seems "grand" in France generally and in Marseilles especially—I found the staff and guests in a state of hysterical commotion. The bedroom they gave me was full of flags and steamers which workmen were hanging from the balcony, and I was glad to see that, the hotel being much patronized by overland routepassengers, a plentiful supply of Union-jacks had been laid in. The house was crammed to suffocation, and the *salle-a-manger* overflowed with naval officers in the picturesque but somewhat melodramatic uniform patronized by the French Marine, and which reminds you equally of that of the *Admiral* in "Black-eyed Susan" and the riding-master at Astley's. Such a noise, too! Madame (stout, black-eyed, and rosy-lipped) shrilly scolding waiters from her rocking-chair in the covered court; bells ringing; the electric telegraph clicking all over the house, like a legion of crickets; Marseillais gentlemen squabbling about nothing at all, in a torrent of "*enfins*," and "*quand je vous le dis*;" and British tourists shouting from the third loft, "*Antoine, moi besoin eau chaude pour rasy, savvy-vous? toute suit*" The Grand Hotel was the Tower of Babel, and not in miniature. A very pretty young English lady in the reading-room, who was trying on a pair of primrose kids preparatory to going to church, told me that she took sevens in gloves, and that the hands of all her acquaintances being smaller, she was "glove-stretcher-general to the English colony at Marseilles"—than which I think I never heard a more artless and less vain confession. As amidst the absorbing preoccupation of the day, "*eau chaude pour rasy*" was an article more easily asked for than obtained, I went into the shop of a "coiffeur de Paris," to be "barbed," as the Americans phrase the process of shaving. The shop was in a by street, and not fashionable, of which I was glad, for it was full of genuine Marseilles life. Seven gentlemen, very hirsute, very swarthy, with gold rings in their ears, and looking very much like seven brigands or seven sworn foes to Il Signor Babbage, who had left their organs in the adjoining Cannebière, were sitting on seven chairs, awaiting their turn for barbing. I was the eighth, and sat down, too, pending the arrival of *my* turn. I never knew such a curious barber's. The customers were all Frenchmen, and they were all talking vehemently, but they did not speak a word I could understand. The *sound* of the Provencal patois is half French and half Italian, but verbally is like neither. The floor was covered thick with tufts of black hair. The Marseillas always has his hair cut on the morning of a *fête*; his head is so hot. It grows, however, I should imagine, before evening, hydra fashion. By-and-by came in a ninth man, who spoke comprehensible French, and who had his hair *in paper*. Then there was a row. A dispute arose between him *en papillotes* and the barber—first, relative to the merits of a little black dog with a red collar, answering to the name of Biriby, and next on the moot point whether a little man looked best in a big hat, or a big man in a little man one. "The *rixe* declared itself." They did not come to blows, but the storm of "*Troun di Dious*" was awful. I was watching nervously for the flash of cold steel, when one of the brigand-looking gentlemen took down a guitar hanging by the side of the case full of false collars and *pommade hongrois*, and, striking up a plaintive air, began to sing a song in *patois* of which I could catch the title "Lou Miracle." The rest joined in chorus, and there was a little dance—the scene of hostile contention became an academy of the Gay Science. Add to this the fumes of many dreadful cigars and a spicy gale of garlic, impregnating everybody and everything, down to the very razor and shaving soap, and you may gain some notion of a barber's shop at Marseilles. The barber only charged me ten cents; but to me the experience of his establishment was worth ten francs. The Grand Hotel is situate in the Rue de Noailles, a grand new street, built by the Emperor in continuation of the Cannebiere. The Marseillais, however, disdain to call it "De Noailles," and speak of it as *La Cannebière prolongée*. I cannot help fancying that they regard this protraction of their beloved thoroughfare as an attempt to paint the lily and gild refined gold. The Cannebiere was perfection before; why strive to improve it? This often-mentioned street is, in truth, handsome enough, and as wide as the Rue de la Paix, in Paris, but not much longer. The best shops and hotels of Marseilles line its *trottoir*, and it leads directly down to the port and to the sea. There are streets quite as noble in Lyons, and in Bordeaux; but the chief charm of the Cannebiere consists in its incessant and characteristic life and bustle, and the varied costumes of the people, who seem to have been culled indiscriminately from all the nations under the sun. Venice used to be the most cosmopolitan-looking place in Europe; but in these, the sad days of her hopeless bondage, she has grown monotonous. Beyond the old Turk at the Cafe Aurora, in a fez cap and baggy brown silk breeches, clean white stockings and carpet slippers, who sits puffing at his chibuck from morn to night, as though he expected blind Dandolo come and conquer him again—beyond this antiquated fixture, with the bare-legged gondoliers, the white-coated Austrians, and the black-robed and veiled Venetian ladies, the picturesque has fled from the Queen of the Adriatic. But here in the Cannebiere thousands are running to and fro, clothed in different habits, gabbling different tongues, knowing not, perchance, their right hand from their left. There are Greeks in roomy gilligaskins and long-tasseled skull-caps—Greeks with small dark eyes and silky black moustachios like leeches, and who, if they are not rascals, might certainly bring actions for libel against their countenances. There are Wallachs and Bulgares in sheepskin jackets and caps, all broiling as is the sun. There are Maltese sailors, suspicious-looking varlets with particoloured sashes of many folds about their loins—sashes in which I am very much mistaken if knives do not lurk. There are sunburnt sailors and engineers—many of them English—from the Mediterranean steamers in port, for Marseilles is the Southampton of France. There are Parisians, "dressed up to the nines," and regarding all things, save the dark-eyed grisettes, with supercilious glances. At the dark-eyed grissettes the Parisians direct amorous grins and lolling looks of admiration. There is the British paterfamilias and his wife, and his children, and his man-servant, and his his maid-servant, inspecting everything with a stern air as though it were, somehow or another, a humbug and "an infamous attempt at extortion, by Jove. And, finally, there are the Marseillais themselves, who are picturesque enough in look and gesture to satisfy the most sedulous disciples of Salvator Rosa, or the Spaniard Goya. Nobody can tell exactly who the Marseillais are. They have certainly very little either of the Gaul or the Frank in their composition. They say themselves that they are Romans, and the oldest families of the Provençal aristocracy claim to be descended from Pontius Pilate, who, as the legends tell, settled here and made a good end of it. Some say they spring from a Phœnician colony; and others that in origin they are Greek. From a touch of "Yorkshire" in the midst or their ebullient temperament, I should opine that they are not quite five hundredth cousins to the Hellenes.

WHY WE CAN'T GET RECRUITS.

(*From All the Year Round, Dec.* 9.)

In a former number of this journal I published my experiences as an old non-commissioned officer, respecting military punishments. The paper I wrote has been much talked of in barrack-room, officers' quarters, and sergeants' mess, throughout the service. I am, therefore, tempted to take up my pen again, and attempt to explain why it is that so few men will now enlist into the army, and why such a small proportion will renew their engagements after their first ten years of soldiering are over.

A non-commissioned officer knows, as I observed in my first paper, a great many opinions of the barrack-room, respecting which the officers are utterly ignorant. Moreover, commissioned officers are, if young men, careless, as a general rule, of what either the men or the public think of the service. If, on the other hand, they are of some standing in their corps, they believe and say that the army will last *their* time, and so they let things take their course. Not only is anything like an opposition to the *status quo* of the service very much disliked among officers of all ranks, but those who, by their standing, are entitled to give an opinion on military matters, may be divided into the fortunate and the unfortunate. The former are almost invariably men of wealth, and as the world has gone well with them, they believe that no one has a right to grumble at the existing rules of our military system. The unfortunates are nearly always poor, officers who have been by their poverty kept from rising, and who have a sort of pride in not acknowledging what, amongst their wealthier companions, is looked upon almost as their shame. As regards the reasons why more men do not enlist or re-enlist in the service, who will say that the question is of no importance? In the year 1867 many thousands of men will have completed their ten years' service, and, unless something be done to change or alter the system, we shall then see many of our best regiments—nearly all those serving in India—left as the old Spanish army was said to be, with plenty of officers, but no soldiers. Did I not read the other day, in one of the Indian papers, that there is a battalion of the rifle brigade, stationed somewhere on the extreme north-west frontier of India, of which one-third of the men are about to take their discharge this year, while of the two-thirds left with the regiment, more than one-half are raw recruits? The men who go home must have their passage paid. They will take their fling in England, and most of them will re-enlist—the great number of them going back to India, and thus having their passage paid twice over, on a holiday trip. Is such a state of things right? Would not the thousands of pounds thus expended do a great deal towards making the soldier more comfortable, and increasing his chances of promotion? Doubtless.

Let us take any educated man of the English working classes—say the compositor who has "set up" these lines—does any one suppose that he would work at his present calling if he did not hope to better himself? It is the same with soldiers. There are many who might have, and who ought to have, commissions, were it only as an example and encouragement to others. And of those that might be promoted, there are not a few who would rather not accept the boon. Military members of parliament are fond of quoting this as a proof that soldiers are quite happy in the non-commissioned ranks, and that they don't wish to rise higher. But the exact contrary is the fact. Many of us decline commissions—or, rather, don't press our claims when we believe that we might get promotion, which amounts to much the same thing—simply because we know that the advancement can lead to nothing further and that although pretty comfortable as sergeants or sergeant-majors, we should be little better than paupers if we got commissions. Take my own case. My father was a clergyman of the Irish Established Church. He had some private means besides his living, and gave me a very good education. I was his only son, and he had long promised to purchase a commission for me. But when I was eighteen he got involved by the failure of a country bank, and died of the worry, disgrace, and annoyance, of having his name published in the list of bankrupts. My mother had died years before, when I was very young; and my only sister was married to a chaplain out in India. When my father's affairs were wound up, I had the sum of one hundred and five pounds to begin the world upon. What could I do? I was recommended to go out as a sheep-farmer to Australia; but my love for soldiering was strong upon me—it was a passion. In a neighbouring town there was quartered a squadron of a very smart light dragoon regiment. The major commanding the party had often dined at my father's house. I went to the barracks, and told him that I intended to enlist. He was a kind hearted man as ever lived, and tried hard to dissuade me, telling me that I should never be happy in a barrack-room. I asked him if he would use his influence to get me a commission? He replied that he would gladly do so; but that, unless I was able to purchase it, it was useless to dream of getting into the service. Moreover, that if I could get my late father's friends to subscribe the money for an ensigncy or a cornetcy, I should need at least two hundred pounds a year to live on in an infantry, and double that to pay my way in a cavalry, regiment; unless I made up my mind to serve in regiments quartered in India and in no other station—exchanging from the corps I belonged to whenever it was ordered home, into one that was remaining in the country. Of course, then, my obtaining a commission was out of the question. But young men are seldom otherwise than sanguine; so I determined to enlist, and work my way to officers' rank; little thinking that the day would come when I should refuse promotion, even if it were offered to me.

The major of whom I have spoken would not receive me as a recruit; he said that he would not do me any such bad turn. I therefore embarked for England, and, hearing that recruiting sergeants were always to be found in Charles-street, Westminster, I went thither, and was soon beset by half a dozen of the craft, all anxious to secure a likely-looking youngster. In the well-known tavern, called the Hampshire Hog, I enlisted for Her Majesty's—the Light Dragoons, then quartered at Jock's Lodge Barracks, near Edinburgh. I was sent down to the regiment, got through my drill and riding-school in a very short time, and in two years from the date of enlistment was promoted to the rank of corporal. Three years later, I was made a sergeant, and was appointed one of the drill instructors of the corps. When the Crimean war had broken out, my regiment was ordered to the East, and I had then been about fifteen years in the service. It was during the fearful winter before Sebastopol, that I was made a troop serjeant-major, and it was then that I met with an old acquaintance. I had been over to Kameish to take charge of some stores, and went into one of the French suttlers' huts, or tents, to get a glass of brandy. Several French officers were sitting there, some taking their coffee, others their absinthe. One of them sprang up, called me by my name, and advancing towards me, shook me warmly by the hand, asking me in English—or rather in Irish—how I was. To make a long story short, this was an old playfellow of mine, in my native village. He was a Catholic, and nephew of the Catholic parish priest. His uncle had sent him abroad to be educated for their Church, but the young fellow soon discovered that he had no vocation for the priesthood, and took service as a private soldier in a French regiment formed of adventurers from all parts of Europe, and which always serves in Algeria. He had got himself naturalised a Frenchman, had been transferred to the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and, when I saw him, was a first captain of some three years' standing, expecting daily his promotion to the rank of "chef d'escadrons"—what we should call major. He had enlisted in the French army about the same time that I had taken service in the English. He was close upon being a field-officer, while I had only just been made a troop sergeant-major. My friend told me that he had never had the slightest interest, except what he had made for himself. He wore the legion of honour, which he had won after some hard-fought skirmish in Africa, when he was yet a noncommissioned officer. With a very little care, he said, his pay sufficed for all his wants. The only help he ever had, was forty pounds from his uncle, the parish priest, when he became an officer, to enable him to buy his uniforms; and a subsequent ten-pound note when he was promoted from sub-lieutenant of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, to be lieutenant in a lancer regiment. I thought at the time, what innumerable advantages the French service has over our own, for one who is in earnest.

At the time I speak of and for several years afterwards, I should have been only too glad to receive a commission. But it would have been then most unfair to give me one, for there were the regimental sergeant-major, and five troop serjeant-majors, senior to me, as good soldiers as I was, and like myself looking out for promotion. At the famous charge at Balaklava, and from the effects of exposure during the winter, we lost twelve officers. Of these vacancies two were filled up from the non-commissioned ranks; that is, the adjutancy was given to the regimental serjeant-major, and the quartermastership to one of the troop serjeant-majors, and thus, at the end of the campaign I was left with the new regimental and four troop serjeant-majors senior to me in the corps. I may mention that when I met my Irish friend in Constantinople at the end of the war, he had been promoted to be major. And he told me that, in his regiment, every man that had sergeant's rank at the beginning of the campaign, and four or five that had only been corporals, had received commissions—some in their own regiments, some in other regiments—a few who had entered the Crimea with sergeant's chevrons on their arms, had returned to France with captain's epaulettes on their shoulders.

My prospects of a commission being not very encouraging, I volunteered, shortly after my return from the Crimea, for India. A hussar regiment was under orders to proceed there, and volunteers were asked for from all the other regiments in the service. I found I could only go as a sergeant, for the list of troop sergeant-majors was already full. However, as the sepoy mutiny had just broken out, I thought there would be a chance of obtaining a commission, for hard knocks were sure to be plentiful. Nor was I disappointed, for from the first we were sent wherever there was fighting, and for two years we did nothing but march almost from one end of India to the other. My new colonel behaved very well to me. I came to the regiment with a strong letter of recommendation from my old commanding-officer, and it did me good service. I was promised the first vacancy of troop sergeant-major, and the promise was kept. I was promoted, before the ship on which the head-quarters of the corps embarked, arrived at Bombay. Still my commission seemed as far off as ever. There were plenty of vacancies among our officers, some by deaths in action, others from sickness, but of all these, not more than three were filled up from the sergeant-majors. After three years of campaigning work, and two in cantonments, I was sent home from India with a very bad liver. I had then been about twenty-three or twenty-four years in the army. When I reached England, the medical men said I should never be able to serve again in a hot climate, though I was good for many years' work in England. I was therefore sent to the depot of my regiment, where I shall serve until entitled to my pension. As I had left the head-quarters of the corps, a sergeant-major had to be appointed to my troop in my place; so when I joined the depot, I had to revert to the rank of sergeant; thus being further off my commission than I was ten years before.

This is my own case, and yet I am one of the fortunate men of the army. Before I left India, and since I came home, I have been told by two different commanding-officers, that if I can only manage to hold on for a few years longer, I may reckon on being promoted to an adjutancy or quartermastership. But of what good will a commission be to me then? The best years of my life are gone. Even if I had been lucky enough to obtain what I coveted so much long ago, should I now have been any the better for it? The regimental sergeant-major of my first corps was promoted in the Crimea to be cornet and adjutant. He has been eleven years in the same rank—except that he is now lieutenant and adjutant, but still a subaltern—and has seen at least twenty officers pass over his head. They had money; he had none. If he could have purchased, he would now have commanded the regiment; for the present lieutenant-colonel of the corps was junior to him as a cornet, joined the regiment about twenty years later than he did, and will in all probability be a general officer long before his adjutant is a captain.

I have now given one strong reason why very few Englishmen who think they can ever better themselves otherwise in the world, dream of enlisting in the army.

But why do so few of those who have served the ten years for which they enlisted in the army, take service again? For the reason that they take no root in the service. All soldiers cannot expect to be officers, nor even non-commissioned officers. In no army is this the case, and not a whit more among the French than among ourselves. Some men are not smart enough at drills; others (cavalry men) not good enough riders; many are not sufficiently well educated; not a few are too fond of a glass of liquor more than is good for them—or otherwise unmanageable. There are many excellent well-behaved soldiers, who are well up in writing, and what amount of arithmetic is required of them, but who have not enough of the devil in them to make non-commissioned officers. Every soldier will know exactly what I mean. None of these classes of men expect or look forward to becoming even corporals or, if they get so far up the ladder, they very soon come to grief. The over-quiet soldiers make capital orderly-room clerks, schoolmasters, or quartermasters' assistants, but they are never able to command other men. However, this ought not to hinder them from having something to look forward to—a pension which will at any rate keep them from want. But not only are our pensions very small; they are extremely difficult to gain, and more difficult to retain; insomuch that no soldier begins even to think about them until he has been eighteen or twenty years in the army, and is already counting the days when he will be able to leave the service for good.

I read in the papers that some very well-meaning people are talking of altering the period of enlistment, and of reverting to the old twenty, or twenty-four years of service. They say this will produce a change. So it will, but not in the direction hoped for. Make the term of enlistment twenty years, and you may give all the recruiting staff unlimited leave of absence, for you will not get a dozen men to take the shilling where even now a hundred are procurable. Instead of augmenting, I would diminish the period of service from ten to seven years. For the latter term you will get plenty of men to enlist; but during those seven years you must manage to make the good men like the service, while as for the bad, the sooner you get rid of them, the better.

Military members of parliament frequently assert that the most troublesome soldiers are those who have at one period of their lives filled some better situation in life; and that they would rather have the most decided rough than any broken-down gentleman, or man of what may be called the better classes. This may be true—no doubt in some respects it is. But whose fault is it? Our officers—at least the greater number of them, for there are some of them who take a common-sense view of the subject—have an intense dislike to any scheme which narrows the gulf between the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. When a recruit joins a regiment, and it comes to the notice of his officers that he is or, has been in a better position at one time, the remark generally is, that it is to be hoped "the dashed nonsense will soon be taken out of him." The non-commissioned officers almost invariably take their cue from their superiors, and so the unfortunate "gentleman recruit" has certainly not a good time of it. In addition to every corporal and sergeant in his troop being more or less "down on him," every awkward gesture and every blunder at drill or riding-school is made the subject of public derision in the barrack-room, for the men too often follow the example of the non-commissioned officers. Thus the man who, most likely, entered the army hoping for speedy promotion, and had in him the qualities that would make a good soldier, a capital non-commissioned officer, or an experienced officer—may take to drink to drown care, pass his days in the guard-room or the cells, get flogged, and end his life in hospital from delirium tremens.

I don't state this as being my own experience, nor do I think that gentlemen soldiers are the only good men we can get in the English army. It happened that when I joined as a recruit, the captain of my troop was a very kind-hearted man, and, pitying what he considered the fallen condition of a young fellow, who, although the son of a clergyman, had enlisted as a private dragoon, he told the troop sergeant-major to see that I was not bullied. The consequence was that I was well treated, and got through my novitiate without being laughed at more than any other recruit. I think not only that a gentleman may be made a very good soldier, but that if any hopes of promotion were held out to him, he would become a better man than very many of his comrades.

The question is, How are soldiers to be *made* to take a pleasure in their work? "A little leaven leaveneth the whole mass:" if a small proportion of men in any regiment, squadron, troop, or company, could be made up of men who, by study, and application at the regimental school, were qualifying themselves for commissions, they would become influential for good over all their companions. For these, proper schools should be established, as in France, and a certain number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment should, if they wished, be allowed to go to the Military College, and there prepare themselves for the higher ranks of the service. Those who were wanting either in the primary education or the will to go through this ordeal, should be taught trades and handicrafts which could put money into their pockets while serving, and give them the means of earning their bread honestly when their period of soldiering was at an end, besides making them useful both to themselves and to the army on a campaign. Let a man who was sensible that he had not the qualifications for a non-commissioned officer, feel that he was bettering his condition more and more, the longer he remained in the service, and depend upon it there would not be such a list of deserters sent up by every country post to Scotland-yard as there is at the present day.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," is one of the truest proverbs, or sayings, that was ever printed. When not marching, or on days when there has been no parade to cause an extra cleaning of horses, arms, belts, and clothes, no man can find sufficient employment to keep him from idleness in his military duties only. He absolutely requires further occupation; without it, he gets into mischief of some sort. The desideratum is to give him variety of occupation, by teaching him some trade that will be of benefit to himself and to the service. This is the grand secret which the French know well. There, every man knows that if he attains to the rank of corporal, it is the first—only the first, certainly but none the less sure—step towards a commission. It is not every corporal who can be in time promoted to be an officer, but it is none the less certain that every soldier of that rank looks forward to that advancement. This not only keeps him well behaved, but gives him a positive pride in the humble rank he holds, such as we look for in vain in our own non-commissioned ranks.

It is difficult to conceive any human being in a more false position than an English officer who has risen from the ranks, among his new comrades. If he be a married man, of course he sees but little of them; never, in fact, save at parade, or occasionally when he dines at mess. As a general rule, he has married some person in humble circumstances; for what "respectable" father or mother would allow their daughter to wed a mere sergeant? The wives of the other officers call on Mrs. Blank, when Sergeant Blank is promoted, and there their intercourse ceases. Husband and wife are, as regards society, like Mahomet's coffin, which is neither on earth nor in heaven. They cannot mix with their old friends, and they have nothing in common with their new. If by chance there be some one other married officer in the corps who have also been promoted from the ranks, these form together a little society, and keep among themselves. If, on the other hand, the promoted officer be a bachelor, it is more than propable that he has nothing but his pay to live on; which means that he cannot live in a regiment quartered in England and do as his brother officers do. The commanding officer knows this full well, and invariably gives him leave not to belong to the mess. He therefore lives on good terms with his comrades, but sees nothing of them socially. In the French army, non-commissioned officers are treated by the commissioned ranks, much as midshipmen in our navy are treated by lieutenants. Most French officers have at one time or other served in the ranks; in which men of the best blood in France are to be found. The apologists of our service say that the reason for this, is, that the French army is mainly recruited by conscription, whereas our ranks are filled by voluntary enlistment. But it is well known that almost every man of the better class who is to be found in the ranks of the French service, is a man who has enlisted voluntarily, and not as a conscript. The non-commissioned or commissioned officers are taken abundantly from those who have voluntarily joined the army. When one of these becomes sub-lieutenant, he finds, in his new grade, many old comrades. No matter how poor he may be, he can dine and mix with them. He has his pay, and on that he can live as well as any of his brother-officers. There in nothing so universally frowned upon in the French army as extravagance, and there is no crime which finds less mercy with the French army authorities than debt.

The plain-clothes wearing, horse keeping, mess-plate having, mess-dinners giving, expensive wine drinking, up to London rushing, life, which forms the every-day existence of many of our English officers has no parallel whatever in the French army. Men enter the profession of arms in that country as they take to the law, to medicine, to the church, or to any avocation; that is to say, to work, and to earn bread and if possible, distinction for themselves. In England, for the vast majority of those who can afford to live in a regiment at home, military life is made a pleasant pastime with which to spend the years between twenty and thirty. This is one grand reason why all gentlemen without a certain income of their own—independent of what they require to purchase their first commissions and subsequent promotion—avoid the army, or else make up their minds to soldier in the colonies all their lives. Let any one watch the changes that take place in a regiment ordered home from India, and note what a number of officers exchange into regiments which remain in that country. Is it the love of Indian life that makes them do this? Certainly not; it is their inability to "keep up the pace" in the regiment at home. If any poor man be lucky enough to be promoted to a commission, even while still young and active, he is obliged either to serve all his days in the East or to live apart from his companions. The English army is at present so constituted that it is a service solely for the rich, and this is one reason why the class we most want in our ranks enlist so rarely, and why those who get over their ten years in the ranks so rarely renew their engagements. It is in quantity as well as quality, too, that our recruiting is falling off. If another such war as that of the Crimea were to break out, or if an emergency like the Indian mutiny of 1857 were to arise, we might have to fill our ranks from amongst the inmates of our jails and the ticket-of-leave men; so unpopular has the service become, not only among artisans, but among agricultural labourers.

There is no doubt that the English army might be made as popular a service in England as that of France is in France. But we have so many "vested interests" to consider and so many people to conciliate, that we seldom or never do the right thing at the right time. In short it is "un-English," or un-something else equally intelligible, to change "the system, sir, the system," and so the system lingers on.

Mrs. Gaskell, the authoress and biographer, was suddenly struck by death on November, the 12th, while in the act of reading to her daughters. She has thus passed away in the midst of that domestic life out of which her literary talent grew and flourished. It is not many years ago that it was suggested to her to attempt to divert her mind from a deep household sorrow by the exercise of her imagination in the composition of a work of fiction, and Mary Barton was then written,—much of it on backs of letters and other scraps of paper that fell in her way, probably with no intention of publication, and certainly with no hope of fame. The book was received with great interest and sympathy by the public, and with some hostility by the chief employers of labour in the Manchester district who were displeased that their relations with their work-people should be discussed in this fashion, and perhaps not altogether satisfied with the spirit of entire justice with which Ms. Gaskell treated some burning questions of social economy. From that time Mrs. Gaskell has written continually and well. Her *Cranford* is the purest piece of humoristic description that has been added to British literature since Charles Lamb, and the pathos of *Sylvia's Lovers* bears comparison with the analogous story of *Enoch Arden*.

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF RS. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. ,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઆન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन एंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand .. 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 „ ... 5 „
9 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 1d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.—Bombay, 17th November 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
KING PAID UP.....................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11¼d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ „ 4
„ 6 „ „ „ 5
„ 12 „ „ „ 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
Do. On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाक अफ हींदुसटान, चना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up...£1,000,000
Paid up...861,000
Reserve Fund...106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Four „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
One „ „ .... 2s. 11¾d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland.......... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manage

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 15th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બાંમ્બે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેંકીગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbboodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove their primary cause, and soon restore the patient to sound health. Nervous or sick headaches, and depression of spirits, may be speedily relieved by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury, or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 1d. „
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland .... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865 SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAFOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.................. 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain 7 per cent per annum.
„ „ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ „ 6 „ „ „ „

until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continueto be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........................ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
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The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th February, 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.

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BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
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W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies—

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Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
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Melbourne ...... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle Forest and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be give, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road) comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to his property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co, or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

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16th January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LANDS END, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Lands' End, Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the late JOHN LONGLEY, Esq., the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea sets, plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Dining, Circular, and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Tete a Tete Couches, Drawingroom, Priedieu, and Easy Chairs, Rich Carpets, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, richly carved winged Almira, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, 1 Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Ivory and Prangley, one Chubb's Iron Safe, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built Sociable Carriage with lamps, pole, &c., by "Kesterton" of Long Acre.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses.

One Office Shigram by "Tod & Co., Madras, Lady's Side Saddles, Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SQUARE PIANOFORTE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT WORLEE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the valuable household Furniture, &c., at his Residence, Worlee Hill, the property of a gentleman (changing his residence) the same comprises, Rich Star cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., White Gold and Blue Bordered Dinner Set, one Green Bordered Ditto, Handsome Crimson and Gold Flowered Dessert Sets, two sets of Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Best Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Ice Jug, Waiter, Epergnes with Branches and Dishes, Centrepieces, Soup Tureen, a Set of "Lilly Pattern" Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., Circular, Card and Pier Tables, Chiffoneers, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, one fine Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Schroder & Co.", a Miniature Billiard Table with Balls and Cues, a Mahogany Writing Table, with Drawers and Slope, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Ornaments and Vases, Black wood and Brass four-post Bedsteads, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet-Glasses, Camp Cots, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, few Books and Plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English Built Circular Fronted Glass Brougham, by King & Co., of Longacre.

A pair of strong Bay serviceable Carriage Horses.

A set of Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

A pair of Chesnut Carriage Horses.

A set of second hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 24th instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BROUGHAM, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (changing his Residence) the same comprises, Cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert sets, Platedware, &c., Carved Furniture such as Mahogany Dining Table, Dumb Waiters, Handsomely Carved Blackwood, Sidebarrd, Hatstand, Mahogany and Papier Mache, and Glit Chairs, Rich Velvet Carpet, Plated 4 lights Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, by Tucker, Pier Tables, Chiffoneers, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, English Sofa Tables, Engravings in maple Frames, one nearly new, Mahogany full toned square Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard" (made expressly for the Indian Climate) Carved 4 posts Bedstead, Wardrobes and Presses, Blackwood Large Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Campcots, Dressing and Washand Tables, Copper, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of)

One very handsome double seated Circular round glass Brougham with lamps, made expressly to order, by Hutchinson and Otto, Worcester.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the Ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron, Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus; and sundry Iron, now lying at Engul, and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Tardeo, close to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Straw Baskets, Boxes of Cheroots, Photographic Frames, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ¼ ton of Coal at once.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co., on account and risk of Shaw Khimchund Vajeeram.

L M (in a diamond) 1-3-4-6. 4 Casks of Cochineal.

100 Compressed Bales English Hay, in fine condition.

A lot of Military Uniforms.

IN RE T. RANDALL AN INSOLVENT BY ODRER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Household furniture of the abovenamed insolvent comprising handsomely Carved, Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Side Board, Screens, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Dressing Glasses, English Mahogany Dining Table, Musical Box, Clock, Vases, 3 Enfield's Rifles, 4 Swords, Plated Candle Sticks, Claret Jug, Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Glassware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

A Buggy with Ditto ditto.

A Phaeton with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman,

And any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF SAWGINNED PICKINGS, NEAR THE APOLLO PRESS SCREWS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction about 140 Cwts. Sawginned Pickings.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POT STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, RAILINGS &c., IN THE FORT CUSTOM HOUSE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, a large Shipment of very handsome Flower Pots, Flower Pot Stands, Garden Seats, Railings, &c. just now landing from the ship, which arrived from China, and made to order expressly for an indentor; to be sold solely for want of warehouse accommodation in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of E. W. WEST, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glass Doored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Side Board, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., One old Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 27th instant.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Hoosman Hadjee Ludha and others, insolvents:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the above named insolvents, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Flannel, Merino, Alpaca, Cashmere, Woollen Cloth, pieces of Chintz and Muslin, India Book Muslins, Fiddles, Concertinas, Opera Glasses, Knitting Cases, Leather Portmanteaus, Albums, Socks, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Desks, Iron Treasure Chest, Glass Doored Show Cases, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Pictures, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1500 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ T Cloth.
1 Cask Horse Hair.
3 „ Argand Lamps.
11 „ Earthenware, consists of Toilet sets, Dinner sets, &c. &c.
15 „ Glassware, consisting of Chimnies, Wall and Indian Table Shades, Burners, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Stylish English built Dog Cart.

A Light Casket Poney Phaeton well suited for Hill stations.

A new best finished Amempton forming a complete, open and close carriage.

Ditto ditto Single ditto.

NOTICE.

The House situated at Egutpoora, hitherto advertised to be sold by us to-morrow, having been sold by private Contract, the Auction sale will not take place.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

Belonging to H. H. the Nizam's Ship "Maria Grey" and "Muckee."

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Musjeed Bunder, a quantity of used and condemned articles, from the Vessels abovenamed, such as Rigging, old Copper, old Boats, &c.

SALE OF RANGOON EARTH OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street.—
30 Casks of Earth Oil.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly*, 530 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as she is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described by order of Govindass Doolubdass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable Mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1866, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the Property of Dhurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo and South by the Property of Chow Mustur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1866, at 4 P.M., a Piece of Ground with the dwelling house No. 66 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public Road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram and West by the Public Lane.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 19th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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